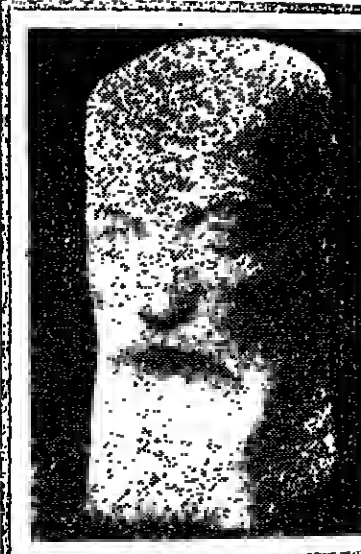
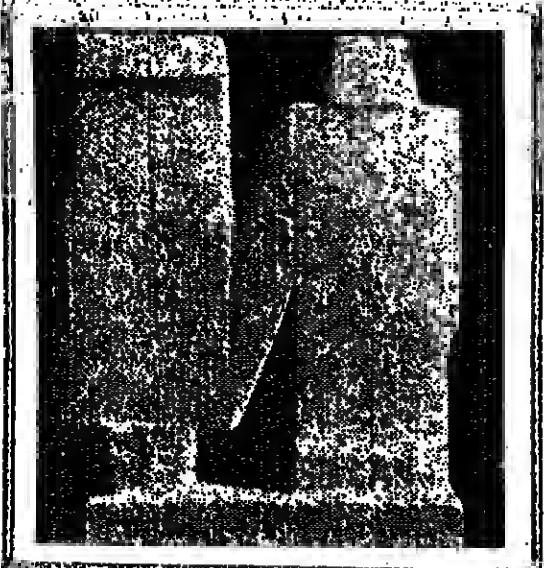


Although he passes only as a collaborator in the achievement of the Aviators' Monument in Bucharest, whose formal author is Lilla Kallman, the contribution made by sculptor IoŃi Foketo (IoŃi Negulescu between 1938-1941) - 1902-1979 - seems to have been decisive. His small-scale sculptures, just like his monumental designs, highlight the permanence of certain stylistic features, a vocation for the intimate monumental, a feeling of volumetric expressivity and construction, all discreetly affirmed. Despite the expressive dynamism required by the subject, the monument Horia, Clujea and Cristian he built in 1937 at Alba Iulia recalls one of the outlooks which presided over the creation of the above-mentioned Aviators' Monument, worked over 1928-1929. During his evolution, he approached nearly all sculptural techniques and genres, evincing a remarkable skill and art of modeling and carving. His colloquial intentions are obvious in most works, whether they are monuments, such as those erected in memory of aviator captain Dumitru Iliescu in 1935, (the Delta cemetery in Bucharest) and of writer Alexandru Sahia in 1939, (Mihailkire, Ilfov county), the composition Don Quixote of 1935, or other works such as the bas-reliefs Steel Workers (1940), Elegy in Memory of the Racial Segregation Victims (1950), or delicate animal sculptures where one feels that the stone and the bronze, the wood and the plaster fold into harmonies of simple shapes rejecting covers chiseling. In his portrait, he is concerned with the character's psychology and expressivity, trying through nuanced shaping and simplification of the forms to reach typological essentializations.

B. OCTAVIAN M



In our photos, reproductions from sculptor IoŃi Foketo's works: the Aviators' Monument, Don Quixote, Clujea, Elegy in Memory of the Victims of Racial Segregation, Ion Slavici, Aerobatics (Cosmo Rays, Horia, Clujea and Cristian (detail), Coll. Self Portrait)



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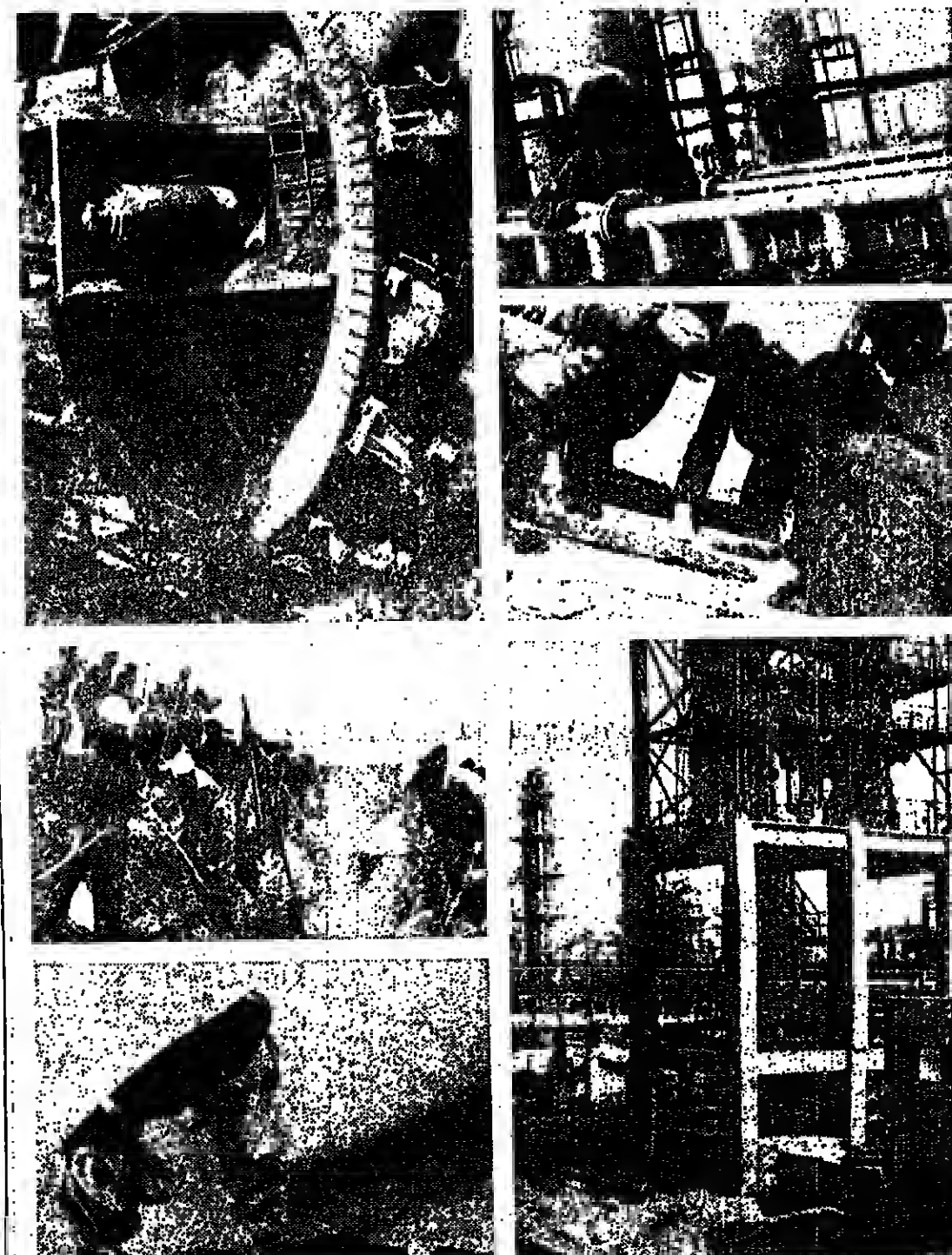
SOCIALIST OWNERSHIP THE FOUNDATION OF NATIONAL ECONOMIC PROGRESS

Socialist ownership — the fundamental relation of the system of socialist production relationships, the foundation of Romania's progress, the source of the entire people's material and cultural prosperity — lies at the centre of the original scientific outlook of the Romanian Communist Party General Secretary, President of the Republic, Nicolae Ceaușescu. Starting from his understanding of the dialectical relationship between general and particular in building socialism with the people and for the people, the party and state leader steadily emphasizes the need for a creative application of objective general laws, of the general principles of scientific socialism to the concrete historical conditions in Romania, pursuing the continual strengthening of the role and functions of socialist ownership in each socioeconomic development stage.

The present period of great political fervor, during which the working people, the entire nation are debating the ideas, theses and guidelines contained by Nicolae Ceaușescu's Exposition at the April 25 meeting of the Executive Political Committee, is marked by the 40th anniversary of the nationalization of the main production means. That was the beginning of the building of socialist society in Romania and opened broad prospects for the country's economic and social progress, the people becoming the true masters of the homeland's wealth. "The year 1948" — Nicolae Ceaușescu said — "marked the passage to the socialist revolution. With the nationalization of the industry, banks and other production means one

liquidated the bourgeois-capitalist system and embarked on the socialist development of the industry and other sectors". The socialist nationalization of the main production means carried out under the direct leadership of the Romanian Communist Party, which was a revolutionary victory on the road of building the new system, was the starting point for establishing socialist ownership. It opened a new phase in the history of production relations in Romania, led to the liquidation of the great industrial, financial and mercantile bourgeoisie as a social class. The liquidation of a strong state capitalist sector in the economy, which made possible the national-

(cont. on p. 2)



THE CONSIDERATIONS AND PROPOSALS OF ROMANIA, OF PRESIDENT NICOLAE CEAUȘESCU ON DISARMAMENT ISSUES AND THE COUNTRY'S LINES OF ACTION FOR THEIR SETTLEMENT

PRESENTED BY FOREIGN MINISTER IOAN IOTU AT THE THIRD U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY
SPECIAL SESSION ON DISARMAMENT (PAGE 2)



A HIGH PERFORMANCE
INDUSTRY
(PAGE 4)

ECOLOGY AND DEVELOPMENT

We have grown accustomed to calling the Danube Delta a kingdom of fish and birds. In fact, it is a continuous transformation under water's cover. In fact, this is only partly true, because the western part of the Delta, also called the river area, is made up of long, consolidated ophi. The Danube Delta complex development programme is concerned precisely with this part.



(PAGE 7)

THE CONSIDERATIONS AND PROPOSALS OF ROMANIA, OF PRESIDENT NICOLAE CEAUSESCU ON DISARMAMENT ISSUES AND THE COUNTRIES' LINES OF ACTION FOR THEIR SETTLEMENT

PRESENTED BY FOREIGN MINISTER IOAN TOTU AT THE THIRD UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY SPECIAL SESSION ON DISARMAMENT

The document highlights the great situation and the importance attached by Romania, by her President to the work and purposes of the current special session on disarmament, the Romanian people's profound attachment to the cause of disarmament and peace.

Wishing to contribute to the success of this session's proceedings, Romania, her President advances to the high world forum the following considerations, of which we mention:

1. In view of the serious danger posed by the existence of nuclear weapons in the present and the future of mankind, this special session should arrive at an agreement on actions to be taken in order to speed up the negotiations on nuclear disarmament and the complete elimination of such weapons from the states' arsenals. Assessing the conclusion of the treaty between the USSR and the USA on the elimination of intermediate and short-range missiles as just a modest beginning, whose importance will increase only to the extent to which it is followed by new agreements, the General Assembly should call upon the Soviet Union and the United States of America to conclude the treaty on the 50 per cent reduction in strategic weapons at the earliest possible time this year.

In order to achieve nuclear disarmament — the fundamental goal of mankind — Romania proposes the following:

— a general programme of nuclear disarmament should be worked out as soon as possible, establishing as a priority and as part of a long-term outlook, setting definite terms, for the phased-out reduction of nuclear weapons until their total liquidation by the year 2000;

— a special body for disarmament and complete elimination of nuclear weapons should be set up to the end of negotiating nuclear weapons non-proliferation measures, the cessation of tests of such weapons and the elaboration of a general nuclear disarmament programme;

— the view of the danger of the ever wider proliferation of nuclear weapons all over the world, states possessing nuclear weapons should withdraw them within their own national frontiers;

— a programme should be drafted aiming at the improvement of nuclear weapons and halting the manufacture of fissionable materials and delivery vehicles. All nuclear disarmament agreements should contain provisions halting the improvement and development of new military technologies in the respective fields. In order that nations all over the world may play a more important role in the achievement of nuclear disarmament, the United Nations should become a focus for the development of new nuclear technologies as well as for the development of new nuclear weapons;

— from negotiations should be started with the participation of all states of the world, dealing with the elimination of short-range tactical nuclear weapons;

— as part and parcel of the measures reducing nuclear armament, it is very important that international cooperation efforts should be set up for the liquidation of radioactive

materials exclusively for peaceful purposes;

2. In view of the danger posed by the expansion of the arms race into outer space, steps should be taken towards renouncing the militarization of outer space, towards using it exclusively for peaceful purposes, for the benefit of mankind.

To this end Romania proposes:

— the conclusion of an international treaty on the utilization of outer space for peaceful purposes alone, which should provide for the renunciation of any use of outer space for military purposes;

— the establishment of regulations for launching satellites and other objects into outer space.

3. With a view to ensuring a climate of stability and security for all states, reducing the danger of war and achieving disarmament and in close relationship with the practical actions and measures conducive to the curbing and liquidation of nuclear weapons, chemical weapons should be eliminated too.

In Romania's view these actions should be aimed at:

— the elaboration and application of a programme of measures banning the utilization of chemical weapons and liquidating the existing stocks. The production of all kinds of chemical weapons should be completely banned;

— the pledge of states that until all chemical weapons have been destroyed, they will not, under any circumstances, resort to such weapons;

— the encouragement by the United Nations of the creation of chemical-free zones in the Balkans, in Central Europe and other regions of the world, as an action to support the on-going negotiation of the Convention on a total ban of chemical weapons and on their elimination from the states' arsenals.

4. With a view to safeguarding international peace and security and strengthening confidence and détente among states, of utmost importance would be the implementation of measures conducive to a notable reduction of troops, conventional armaments and military expenditures.

Taking the view that the reduction of military expenditures is an important step towards achieving disarmament, Romania decided to voluntarily cut down the troops, armaments and military expenditure by 5 per cent following the adoption of the resolution of November 1968, in line with the policy of disarmament, the Socialist Republic of Romania proposes the following:

— the annual reduction by all countries of their military expenditures so that by the

year 2000 expenditures may drop by at least 10 per cent from the present level;

— the special session should adopt the principles which are to govern the negotiations and conclusion of agreements on the reduction of military expenditures, as agreed upon by the UN Commission on Disarmament, which should create conditions for encouraging concrete negotiations on this matter;

— each disarmament agreement should also provide for an appropriate reduction in military expenditures.

In view of the fact that Europe is faced with the largest concentration of conventional weapons and troops and considering the danger posed by the arms race in this region, Romania proposes that measures should be taken for reducing conventional weapons as well. This should be accompanied by action to stop any modernization of short-range nuclear weapons;

— likewise, the member-states of the two military alliances — NATO and the Warsaw Treaty — should start negotiations before the end of 1969 to be concluded by all European states, that should lead to a notable reduction of conventional weapons and troops by at least 25 per cent until 1970, by 30 to 35 per cent until 1975 and by 50 per cent until the end of the century. The reductions should apply first of all to all major types of weapons — tanks and armoured cars, military aircraft, missiles and warships;

— as soon as negotiations have begun, a moratorium should be called, whereby the armaments, troops and military expenditures of each country in the two military alliances should be maintained at the 1968 level;

— the Conference on conventional disarmament should also be at striking the military balance at the lowest possible level of armed forces, armaments and military expenditures;

— a study should be made and specific proposals worked out on the minimum number of troops and armaments necessary for the defence of each country;

— as an important part of conventional disarmament measures, foreign military bases on the territory of other states should be dismantled and foreign troops should be withdrawn within their national borders;

— the states participating in the Warsaw Treaty and the NATO countries should start concrete negotiations conducive to the simultaneous dissolution of the two military blocs, beginning with the dissolution of their military organizations.

5. Under the existing international circumstances, in order to apply the act of measures conducive to the elimination of the use and threat of force, Romania believes it is necessary:

— to work out rules consistent with the existing international conventions which should govern the movement and the security of warships on seas and oceans, prior to the negotiations on the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, and to establish within the United Nations a committee for the peaceful use of seas and oceans.

6. With a view to eliminating the sources of suspicion and tension and reducing the danger of military confrontation, of utmost importance would be the adoption of new confidence- and security-building measures in Europe.

To this end Romania proposes the following:

— a ban on the flight of aircraft and the passage of ships and submarines having nuclear weapons on board in the vicinity of other borders;

— the conclusion of an international treaty forbidding any attack against civil nuclear installations both in case of an armed conflict and at times of peace, and preventing any transfer of such installations to the enemy;

— the adoption of new confidence- and security-building measures such as: the liquidation of the armed forces taking part in military activities and the reduction of the number of war vessels and military aircraft participating in such activities; the round-table of military manoeuvres close to the frontiers of other states and the establishment, along the borders between NATO and Warsaw Treaty countries, of a corridor free of nuclear, chemical and other mass destruction weapons;

— the establishment of a corridor free of nuclear, chemical and other mass destruction weapons, of offensive arms in general from which all armaments and troops should eventually be eliminated, except for force-keeping troops and border guards;

— the prohibition of the stationing of new troops and the setting up of new military bases on the territory of other states;

— disarmament requires that the military doctrines of states should be re-examined so that the doctrines based on the recourse to war, especially to nuclear weapons, to offensive armed force, should be replaced by exclusively defensive ones.

7. The implementation of the package of measures aimed at curbing the arms race and disarmament calls for a strict and effective control of the commitments assumed by states, so as to encourage and sustain disarmament measures.

In this respect, Romania proposes the following:

— the United Nations should contribute to working out verification and control procedures apt to stimulate negotiations in the field of disarmament;

— an international body should be established within the United Nations, open to the participation of all states which should ensure an unbiased monitoring and control of the implementation in good faith of the disarmament measures agreed upon through bilateral, regional and international accords.

8. In view of the direct relationship existing between the need for disarmament and the eradication of underdevelopment, the Socialist Republic of Romania advances the following proposals:

— an international development fund should be established under the United Nations auspices, to be financed from the resources made available as a result of disarmament measures, for assisting economic and social development, especially that of the developing countries, as recommended by the 1967 International Conference on the Role of the United Nations in Economic Development;

armament agreements to be concluded from now on should stipulate that the resources made available through disarmament shall be used exclusively for peaceful purposes.

9. Contemporary realities call for the democratization of international life and relations, and the active participation of all states in the settlement of the grave and complex problems facing mankind. The United Nations are to play an important role in this respect, which makes it necessary that all states take new actions, such as:

— the establishment of a United Nations special body for the settlement through negotiations, conflict offices, mediation or consultation of international disputes, which are both a consequence and a cause of the arms race;

— the states conducting bilateral or regional disarmament negotiations should systematically keep informed the other United Nations member states on the progress and the results of these negotiations, through the agency of the Secretary-General or through other channels;

— the UN Secretary-General should play a greater role, either directly or through his special representatives, acting continuously for overcoming the difficulties that arise in the process of disarmament negotiations;

— the United Nations should launch a call to all states "Disarmament through Action" whereby they would be asked to initiate actions voluntarily and based on mutual example and trust, such as: freezing and calling down armaments, troops and military expenditures, such initiatives taken by states in the field of disarmament should be registered at the UN headquarters and made known to the other states.

10. Given the deterioration of the international situation as a result of the intensified arms race, particularly the nuclear one, which threatens the peace and security of the whole mankind, the very existence of life on our planet, the people and the world public opinion are called upon to play an ever more important part in opposing the dangerous course of arms and inducing resolute disarmament measures.

A great responsibility to the respect devoted upon scientists, by their vocation have the moral duty to work for a halt to the arms race for the liquidation of nuclear weapons, and that the great scientific and technological achievements of the human mind may be used to the interest of life and the advancement of mankind.

The Romanian people, showed Romanian Foreign Minister Ioan Totu in conclusion, reaffirming their determination to act together with the other states for the attainment of this historic goal — liberating mankind from the nightmare of a world dominated by nuclear weapons and with the necessary political will, the nations have the power to ensure that the present through the peaceful means of disarmament, the development of the world economy, the economic and social progress, the scientific and technological achievements of the human mind may be used to the interest of life and the advancement of mankind.

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tion to the planned management of the national economy, in industry and in the other fields where the production means were nationalized, the socialist ownership was eliminated between the social ownership of production and the private capitalist acquisition of the results of work, and a concrete and a secure relationship was achieved between production relations and the nature at the production forces, which gave free scope to socioeconomic development.

The working class becomes, together with the other working people, the owner of the production means and the results of their work.

The new property relations have radically changed the people's situation in production and society, have determined the union of the labour force with production means. Labour force ceased to be a merchandise, while production means are no longer opposed to producers as a wealth that does not belong to them. Work is exploited force, which considerably increases the people's scientific, technical and economic activity in production. Each producer works in close collaboration with all the others, both for himself and for society — whereas he is the real master. The objective basis of real equity is thus formed for all socialist members. Through the willing of all socialist properly, man's possibility to work for himself is created for the first time after centuries of work for the others, or work for the exploiters.

At the same time with the change of the character of labour, socialist property favours the change of the whole mechanism of production activity. The full manifestation of work's creative character, the accession of the working people's initiative and capacities, the fullest development of the people's attitudes at all levels of social activity are accompanied by the appearance of the possibility that from the beginning of the production process labour expenses may be made for activities necessary to society and acknowledged by it. The socialist state was by each person, his income, the appreciation he enjoys in society and must be directly conditioned by his work in the general socioeconomic progress.

The establishment and continuous consolidation of socialist ownership, starting with the nationalization act performed two decades ago, confer upon the working people a new capacity, that of producers, united socialist owners and beneficiaries of the whole national wealth. Working people are objectively and organically pre-destined to the foundation of the socialist ownership in both carrying out production and designing, planning, organizing

and managing the social output, animated by the fact that meeting the general interests of society means at the same time satisfying their personal interests. In the entirely, socialist society is a society of producers united on a national scale. The deep understanding of this reality is highly important because it shows that socialist ownership is simultaneously the cause and effect of the efficient work carried out by society members, determining the use of all categories of material, energy, financial and human resources with maximum scientific, technical, economic and ecological rationality. Thus, socialist ownership makes the new capacity of workers appear as a combination of several essential functions and, at the same time, the only of equal rights and obligations for all. They presuppose the formation of a new type of working man with a sound professional and scientific training and a high political consciousness, a consistent militant for the implementation of the party's strategy of intensive and multilateral development of the national economy and of its increasing participation in the world economic flow.

In the years of socialist construction, especially in the last decade, initiated by the Ninth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party, the most fruitful in the whole millennium history of the Romanian people, socialist ownership has reached its increasingly larger part played in the complex, balanced and efficient development of the national economy. In the improvement of the material and cultural standard of all the members of society.

As the Party General Secretary underlined, "our practice has fully proven that socialist ownership, as an ownership of the whole people, whatever its form — state or cooperative —, as well as its consolidation and development represent the only way to implement the principles of social equity and justice, of strong expansion of the production forces, to ensure the welfare and independence of every militant worker, one and clearly define both the party's conception on this objective law and a whole programme of action meant to permanently strengthen socialist ownership and to consistently fulfill its multiple functions in the homeland's multilateral progress."

The stepped-up intensive development of the national economy amply quantitatively and qualitatively the object of socialist ownership and, consequently, the development and modernization create real premises for new accumulations necessary for the enlarged socialist reproduction and for the resources designed for improving the whole people's welfare. That is why, in the years of socialism, especially in the wake of the Ninth Congress of the Party, the dimensions of socialist ownership have increased considerably and its qualitative

development has been continuously improved. Based on socialist ownership the national wealth has grown substantially from one unit of production to another of a high rate, reaching some 20 trillion lei, of which fixed assets account for over 3.2 trillion lei. The largest part of the fixed assets have been created over the last 15-20 years, in the conditions of forming a solid basis of production, ensuring a high qualitative level and a superior technical-functional and economic parameters in all production means.

In the on-going five-year plan period the policy of rational distribution of the national income in the consumption fund — some 70 per cent — and in the development fund — roughly 30 per cent — will be continued. Important programmes of investment and modernization, of territorial planning, which implies the growth, consolidation

and improvement of the socialist ownership, will be carried out.

To this effect, the party attaches special importance to enhancing the role and consolidating the cooperative and state forms of ownership in all sectors of the farming production, to ever more closely pegging the peasantry's basic incomes to the socialist sector of agriculture. The fact that agriculture as a whole will be correlated and coordinated in a solid way within the two forms of state and cooperative ownership is likely to bring about a more efficient activity in using the entire material and human potential of agriculture, in keeping with the present and future prospects of the future, qualitative development of the national economy. This means a higher stage in improving the organization, planning and management of the activity in agriculture, in the conditions

of the new agrarian revolution, of the updated farm unit.

On the basis of the permanent development of socialist ownership, it has become necessary and possible to create an original organizational framework, unique in its kind, facilitating the ever broader and more democratic participation of the working people in running the entire socioeconomic activity, in efficiently managing the national wealth, within the economic mechanism based on worker self-management and economic-financial coordination. In this context, socialist ownership generates a new requirement regarding the assurance of the unity between the general and personal interests of the members of society, meant to enhance the personal contribution to the continuous development of socialist ownership of social wealth, in increasing economic efficiency.

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RECEPTIONS BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC

THE SOVIET DELEGATION LED BY VIKTOR PETROVICH NIKONOV

Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the RCP, President of Romania, received on June 4 the Soviet delegation led by Viktor Petrovich Nikonov, member of the Politburo, Secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, who attended the proceedings of the meeting of the secretaries in charge of agricultural affairs of the central committees of the communist and worker parties of a number of socialist countries, which was held in Bucharest, and paid a visit to Romania.

The head of the delegation conveyed President Nicolae Ceausescu a cordial salute and wishes of success in his activity on behalf of Mikhail Gorbachev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

During the interview, emphasis was placed on the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples which, in the spirit of the understanding reached at top level, develop continuously. Understood were the broad possibilities offered by the economic potential of

Romania and at the Soviet Union of further expanding and diversifying economic, technical and scientific cooperation, specialization of production, in agriculture included.

In this framework, stress was laid on the significance of closer Romanian-Soviet cooperation in agricultural science and research, mechanization and land improvement operations with a view to boosting the productive potential of the soil. Furthermore, the importance was brought to the fore of intensified swaps of experience between experts, and of growing cooperation in the attainment of large, stable crops.

THE SPECIAL ENVOY OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE CC OF THE CPSU

On June 5, Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, President of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received the special envoy of the General Secretary of the CC of the CPSU, Ivan Pavlovich Anisimov, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Union.

In the occasion, Nicolae Ceausescu conveyed a salute and best wishes on behalf of Mikhail Gorbachev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and sent Mikhail Gorbachev his salute and best wishes.

Emphasized by Mikhail Gorbachev, the most important of the results of the recent meeting in Moscow between the General Secretary of the CC of the CPSU and the RCP President.

Nicolae Ceausescu thanked for having been informed.

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On Wednesday, June 8, Nicolae Ceausescu, President of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received Mohammed Nazim Rahman, Minister of State in the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperation of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

The guest handed over to President Nicolae Ceausescu a message from the President of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, Hussain Mohammed Ershad.

During the interview, emphasis was placed on the links of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Bangladesh which develop continuously.

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As the Party General Secretary underlined, "our practice has fully proven that socialist ownership, as an ownership of the whole people, whatever its form — state or cooperative —, as well as its consolidation and development represent the only way to implement the principles of social equity and justice, of strong expansion of the production forces, to ensure the welfare and independence of every militant worker, one and clearly define both the party's conception on this objective law and a whole programme of action meant to permanently strengthen socialist ownership and to consistently fulfill its multiple functions in the homeland's multilateral progress."

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MODERNIZATION

Building the multilaterally developed socialist society in Romania is based on the qualitative accumulation of the previous quinquenniums, the modernization of the technical-material base, the improvement of the production forces in their essence. In the present stage, undergoing permanent changes and renewals, the role of technological factors in the plans of work and technical-organizational structures becomes a priority compared to that of quantitative, extensive factors. This orientation, far from being a combination of circumstances, represents a distinctive trait for the Romanian type of economic growth, at present and in future.

In the context of strengthening the qualitative side of development, the improvement of organization and the modernization of industrial processes have become economic objectives of great importance. According to the special programmes established at the level of each production sector, an ample process is carried out of the prior development of high tech branches and sub-branches capitalizing power resources, fuels, labour force at a high level, ensuring the new products, by the techno-economic qualities involved, the necessary competitiveness. In this respect, telling is the fact that the machine building and chemical industries register growth rates above the average of other sectors, that electronics, electrical engineering, fine mechanics, etc. play a major role in equipping with high tech installations and modernizing the whole national economy, or that im-

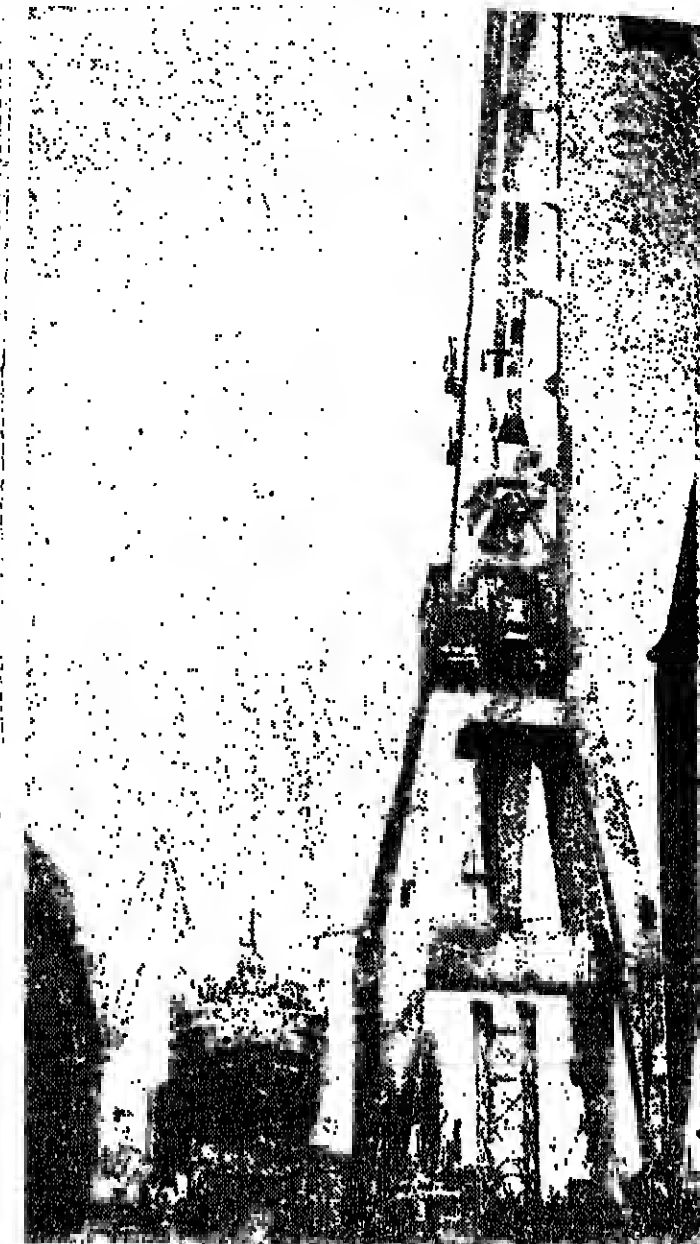
portant savings are registered with fine syntheses chemistry, small weight products, ultrapure materials, high purity reactive substances.

According to the enterprise's specialty, to the specific industrial branch but especially to the needs of the national economy, the programme concerning the improved organization and modernization of production were established over two or three stages. For most enterprises 1988 is the year of passing to a new stage which will, at the same time, conclude the whole cycle of modernizations established for the on-going five-year-plan period. Naturally, the role of scientific research and technological engineering in materializing these programmes becomes prevailing, because in the Romanian economic strategy, the growth of labour productivity is achieved first of all thanks to the wide scale introduction of technical progress.

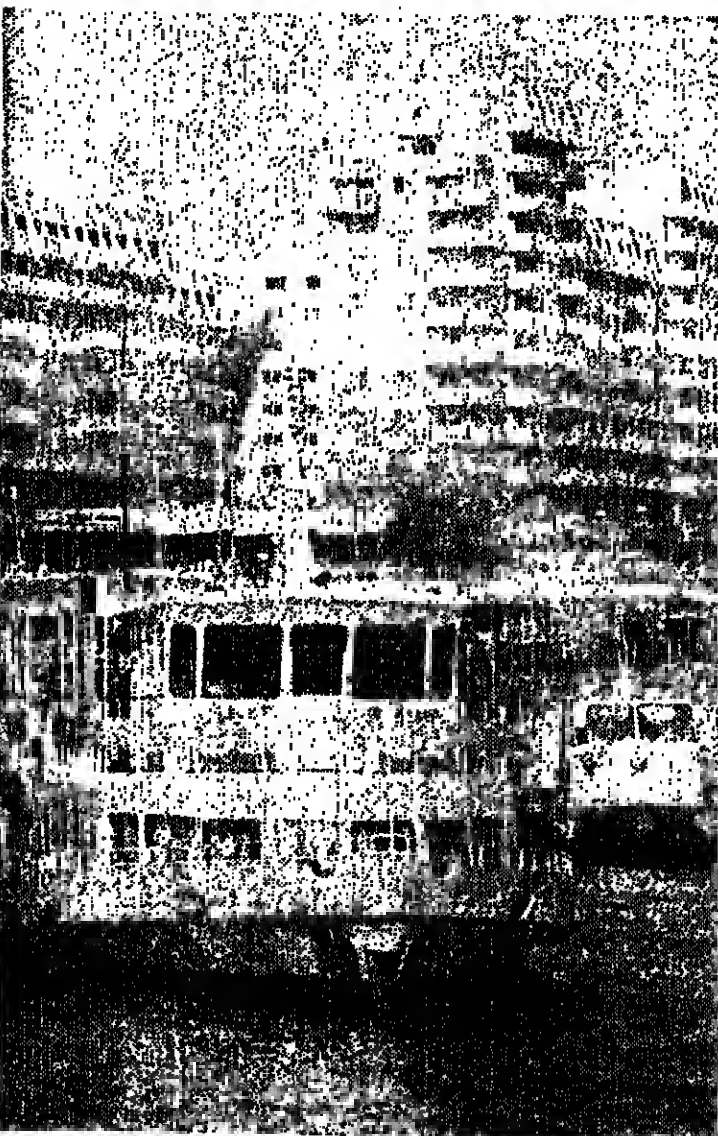
That is why scientific and designing efforts are focused especially on the application of new fabrication, production modernization and automation technologies, the design of highly productive machines and installations as well as toward improving the technical value of the installations.

By covering qualitative qualitative levels, the action of improving management and the continuous modernization of production processes have included all domains of activity.

Modernization, a topical economic concept, has become a permanence, the very condition for multilateral progress.



AT THE TULCEA SHIPYARD INVENTION SCIENCE



one mentioned by Ungureanu) and the inventions that have passed, published in their turn by the forerunners' experience in skill and diligence.

Of course ICNUT does not resemble the small shipyard of the mid-19th century, but it certainly has a "gene" of technical imagination inherited, let's say through a certain work heretofore, or a "shipbuilding genius" consisting of the use of shipbuilding knowledge and passion at the level of modern technologies.

In fact, through the constant achievements of the technical creation, collectivity, a research unit with distinctive prerogatives, ICNUT also has a shipbuilding invention culture, gathering in the modernization of industrial processes, the technical vocation and professionalism of its specialists as eng. Constantin Duta, the director of the enterprise, assessed.

An example in a possible series of techno-scientific novelties: In November 1987, technical engineer Ion Oana obtained unanimous appreciations at a lecture session for the improve-

ments made in the mounting operation of the ship's propellers and helms. The young technician had designed a modular platform on which the part to be mounted is fastened with the help of a special support, benefiting from freedom of movement, the platform can travel to the ship in construction where, through specific controls, it places the screw propeller and the rudder directly in the socket. Thus conceived, the operation is carried through more rapidly, without moving parts about with the help of crane and using half of the workforce needed previously.

Falling in the same line of modernization is the "automatic

ten welding device for complex frameworks" which, though may sound double Dutch to some, represents for a considerable efficiency improvement. Trying to deliver its technical marvels, the inventor that the welding of the framework on steel up to 15 m wide is carried on simultaneously in both fastening sides, obtaining specific stress distribution, the device developed by technician Marius Nicolae and technological engineer Ion Visla treats labour productivity.

Mentionworthy is the fact that the two Tulcea experts' work was awarded a prize at the contest of technical creations in the machine engineering field.

RESEARCH IN THE PLANT

Updating remains a coordinate of production, its spearhead, whose efficiency is measured in the last analysis, by the quantity and technicalness of the products achieved.

Said the director of the enterprise:

"In parallel with the building of gas and river-going ships of various capacities - last year we delivered eight 3,000-t barges and a 2,000-t ship, some of them meant for goods transportation on the Danube-Black Sea Canal, as well as a coastal fishing ship - our enterprise, highly flexible regarding the complex

needs of the national economy, simultaneously builds large-size equipment and installations for hydropower stations, installations for storage lakes on inland rivers or for water management works. An important part for instance, the radiolysis, has been delivered to the hydropower plant at Vols, on the Oil river, in Brasov county."

The diversification of production cells for a modernization programme materialized both in technological flows and in the points of control of the products' quality. A true "radar" of the shipbuilders' activity is the nondestructive control and spe-

cial operations lab. Tests are carried on here with ultrasonic radiations, penetrating liquids, magnetic powders and low-frequency mechanical vibrations on various parts, subassemblies or operations.

Also with the ships undergoing repairs, the thickness of the steel plate to be replaced is checked here, in order to comply with the admitted tolerances.

"The name of the lab, a kind of plant research section, fits with state-of-the-art equipment, also includes the phrase 'special operations' what do these consist of?"

"One of them, stabilizing and stress relaxation - through mechanical vibrations of the main parts of the ship body, replaces the old method of thermal stress relaxation, producing an average of 10 to 1. Translated into the language of economic efficiency, this means that the repair operation is conducted in a 10-fold shorter period. The method has other advantages too: it eliminates the transport of large-size parts to heat treatment enterprises and saves some 80 Mwh monthly."

Another highly profitable method (already extended to the Brila and Mangalia shipyards) concerns the diagnosis of welded joints. It was designed by the ship experts, on the basis of ultrasonics.

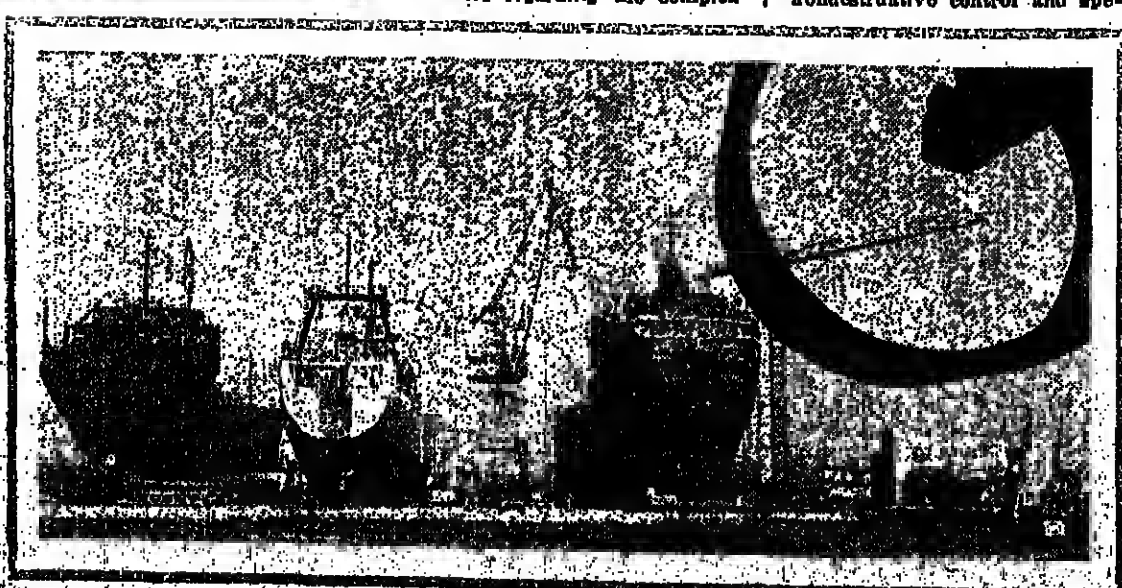
These are some of the concepts of the people who, while bearing the seal of tradition, enrich it with new, modern elements.

M. ADUNANU

The news about "a small shipyard for river-going ships of 300 t" in Tulcea, dated 1988 and signed by the German traveller Ungureanu, is the first documentary attestation of this kind, which means that the forerunner of the present Shipbuilding and Technological Equipment Enterprise (ICNUT) is 140 years old.

We mentioned the news because, besides the information contained, it points out the shipbuilding tradition of the Tulcea people. That also suggests that the ship launched today result from a long term life by life, not overnight but polished by time in time older than the

The seaplane of the town of Tulcea (in the middle photo) and aspects from the shipyard (top and bottom)



ROMANIAN NEWS

FREE
SUPPLEMENT
TO NO
23 (532)
JUNE 10
1988

THE EXAMPLE OF THE MACHINE TOOL INDUSTRY

In the 1970s the technical genius of the Romanian people was a fact of common knowledge; nevertheless the absence of an adequate framework for manifestation, to be more specific, the comparatively modest development of the heavy industry before 1955 obviously slowed down the full assertion of the creative talent of the Romanian experts.

It is the undeniable merit of the General Secretary of the Party, President Nicolae Ceausescu, to have found and applied the major, safest and most productive solution, that of the efficiency equation in our national economy, the results being qualitatively improved and several times higher than expected.

An eloquent example in this respect is provided by the machine tool industry, a field in which the growth recorded in only two deca-

des ranks the products of the Romanian enterprises on a par with those made by companies of international renown boasting older research and manufacturing traditions.

Indeed, while before 1965, in keeping with offers, orders were received only for a few series of drilling machines and universal throw lathes, at present we compete with state-of-the-art achievements. Among them, NC machine tools, automatic processing control, controlled manipulators and industrial robots, as well as various types of flexible automatic cells for total or partial technological processes enjoy high appreciation.

When considering the advancement made, the harmonious intertwining of several fundamental conditions specific to Romania must be taken into account:

- the energetic action taken by the Roma-

nian state for the continual diversification and modernization of manufacturing activities

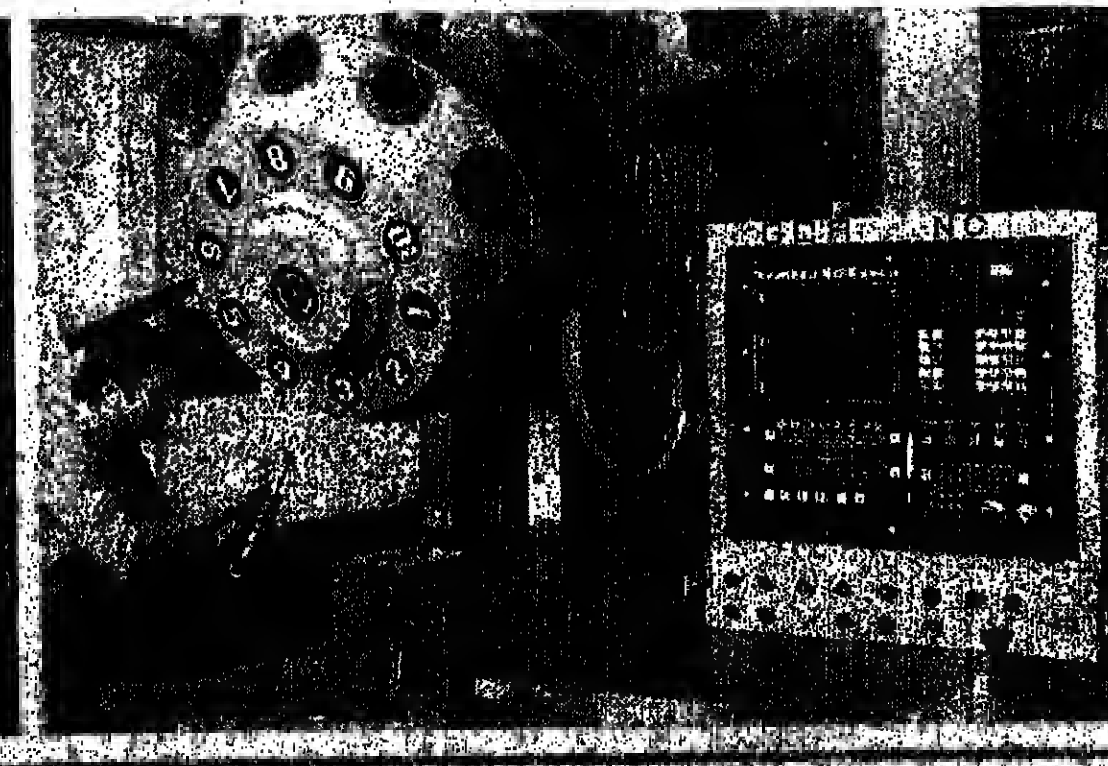
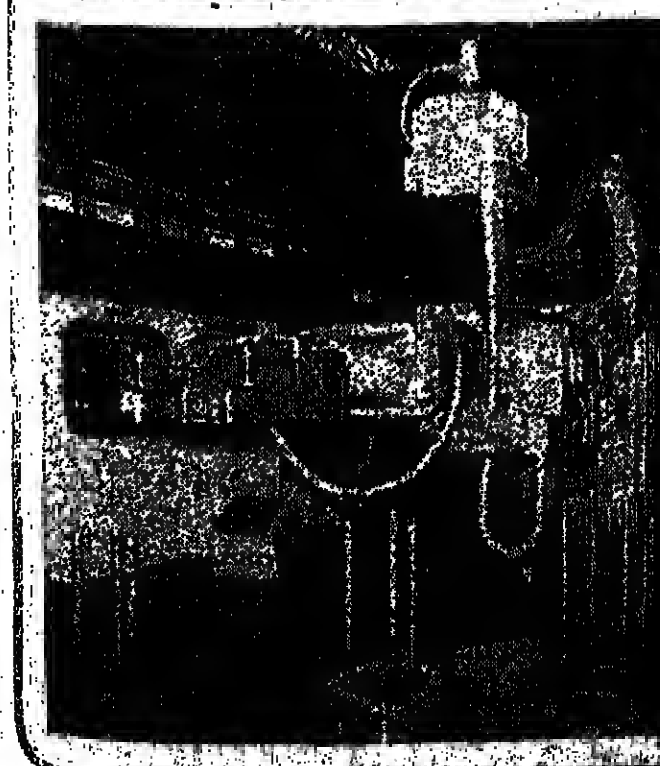
- the existence of realistic domestic development programmes that have created the adequate framework for the emergence and development of various industrial branches and subbranches

- the development of research and technological engineering on the basis of a qualitatively new educational system

- a more active participation of Romania in the international division of labour through scientific cooperation and collaboration as well as through the promotion of many outstanding achievements for export.

Nicolae VAIDESCU

Minister of the Electrical Engineering Industry



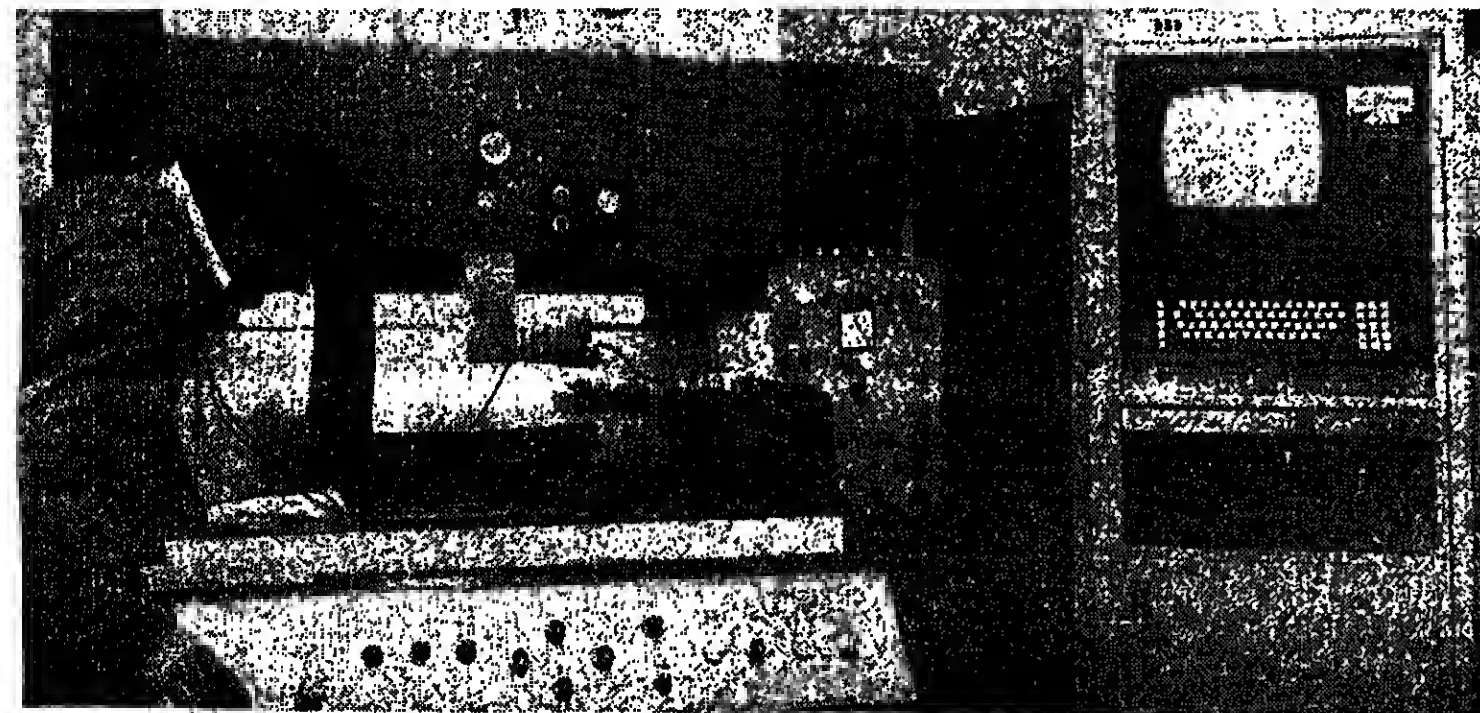
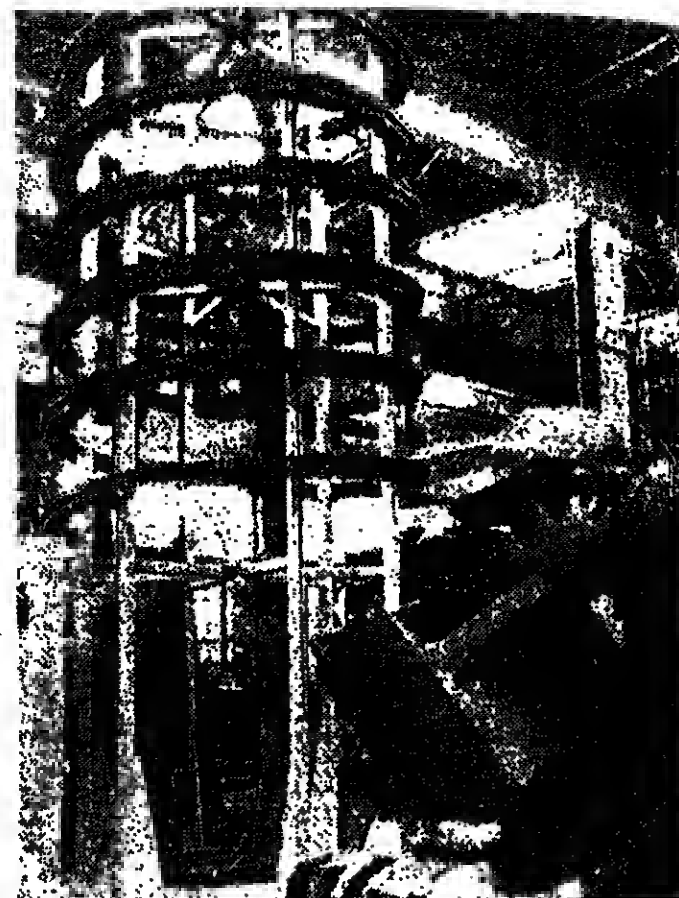
WE CAN SATISFY YOUR NEEDS!

The extreme situations in which various industries find themselves worldwide, manufacturing to order or manufacturing in order to create stocks, engage the entire creative intelligence of modern man as well as exorbitant financial means.

Therefore, while refraining from a detailed analysis of these concepts, we hold the view that it would be ideal to be more and more "flexible". Fund blocking in stocks represents a problem even for the socialist economy, even though, as is well known, the absence of competition and state planning have had a regulating effect on production. However, taking into account the fact that, at least for the time being, Europe — unlike the USA or Japan — does not feel the pressing need to apply the new "factory of the future" system (CIM), Romania, very much like other countries, maintains logical stocks at the automation level required by transfer lines, mechanical processing centres and flexible automatic cells.

We hope that the high-quality manufacturing of such equipment meeting the nation of "automation islands" as an intermediary step towards CIM will elicit the interest of foreign customers all the more so as we constantly

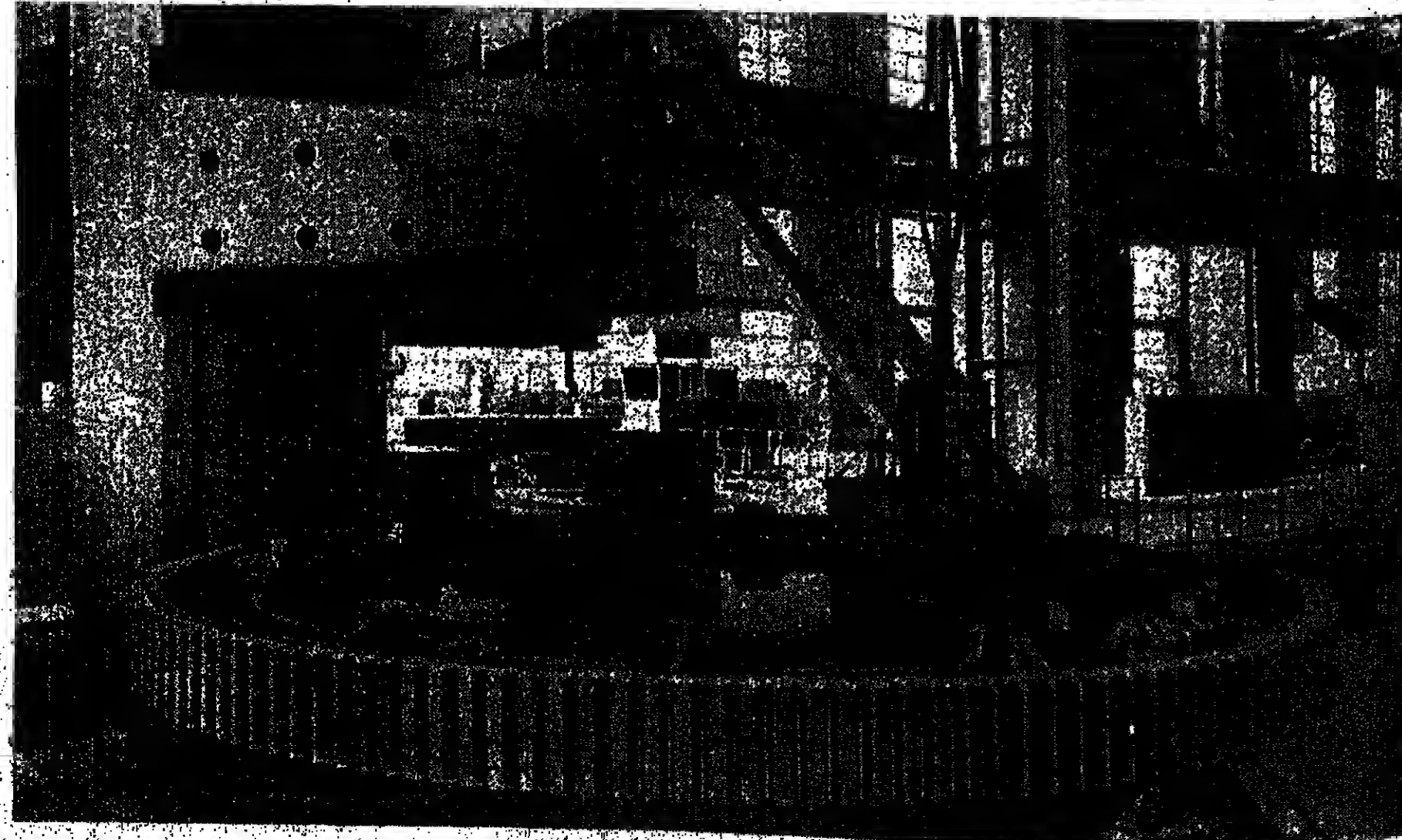
take severe measures as regards their design and manufacture, in order to create interconnecting facilities for complex processing structures. This is due to the fact that, in keeping with the latest trends in the field and considering the actual ability of most machine manufacturers, the most difficult part about CIM implementation is not finding the necessary tools but rather developing adequate structures for the application of the so-called manufacturing automation protocol (MAP), that is, of the intercommunication language between designing offices, manufacturing control ones



and the operating machine tools.

On this last point we wish to call the attention of our potential customers to the fact that the Romanian machine tool industry boasts interesting achievements which, from a qualitative point of view, meet and sometimes even top ISO standards or the standards of our many licensors (Toshiba, Mitutoyo, Seiki and Okamoto of Japan, Line — Franco, Verdon — Belgium, Walch-Coburg, Piller, Koellmann, Brosch and Fortuno of West Germany).

Alexandru STĂNESCU
Deputy Minister
of the Electrical
Engineering Industry

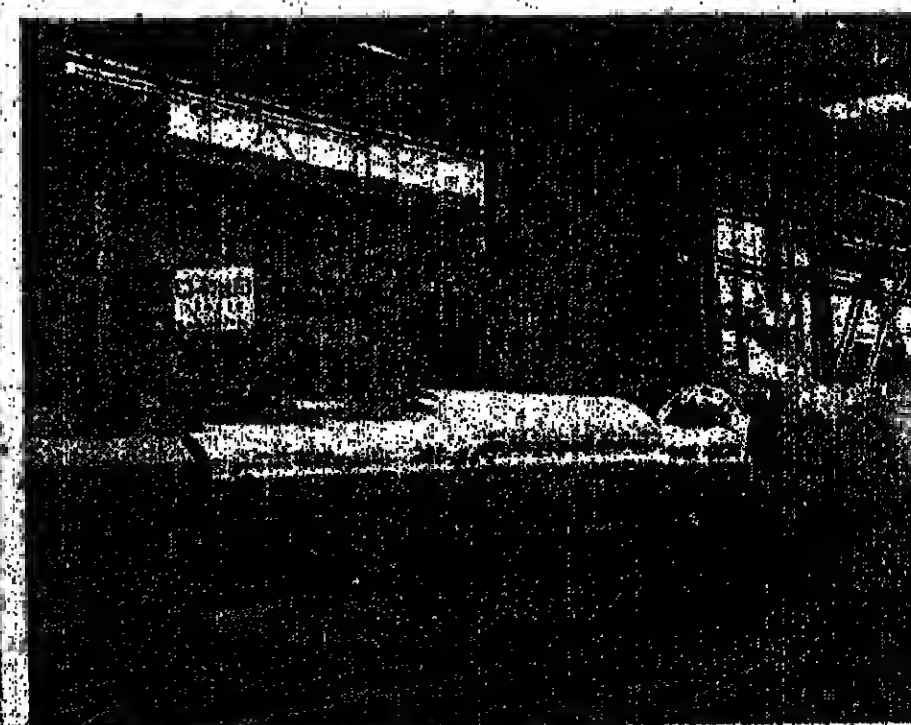
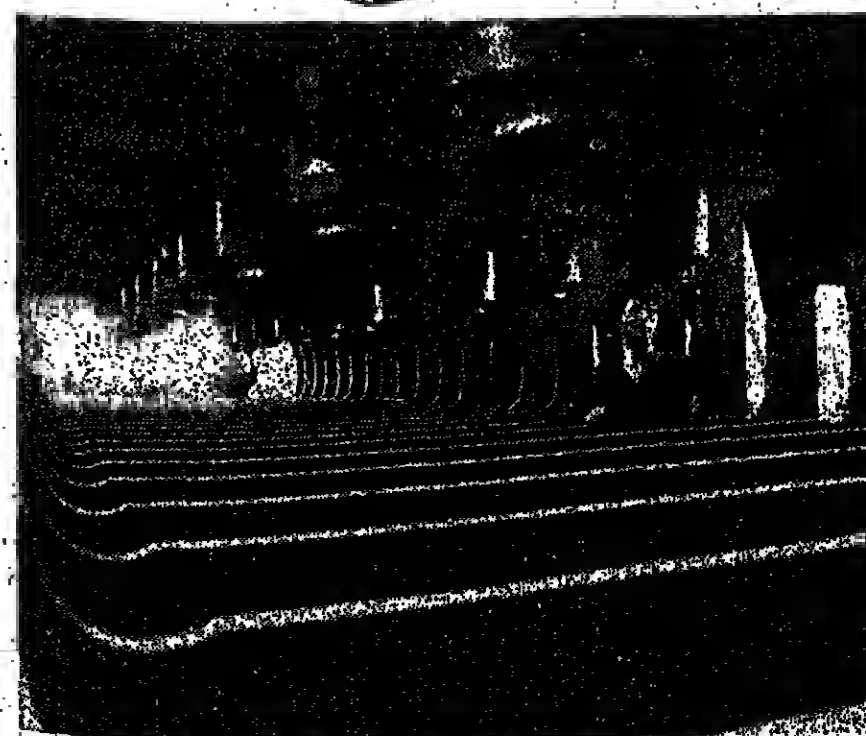
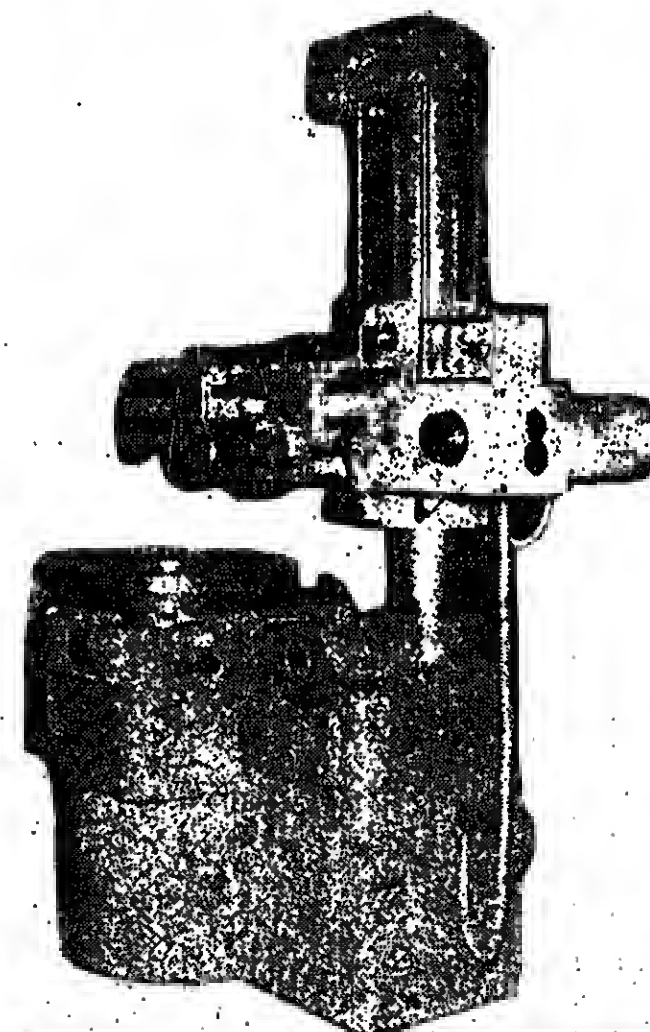
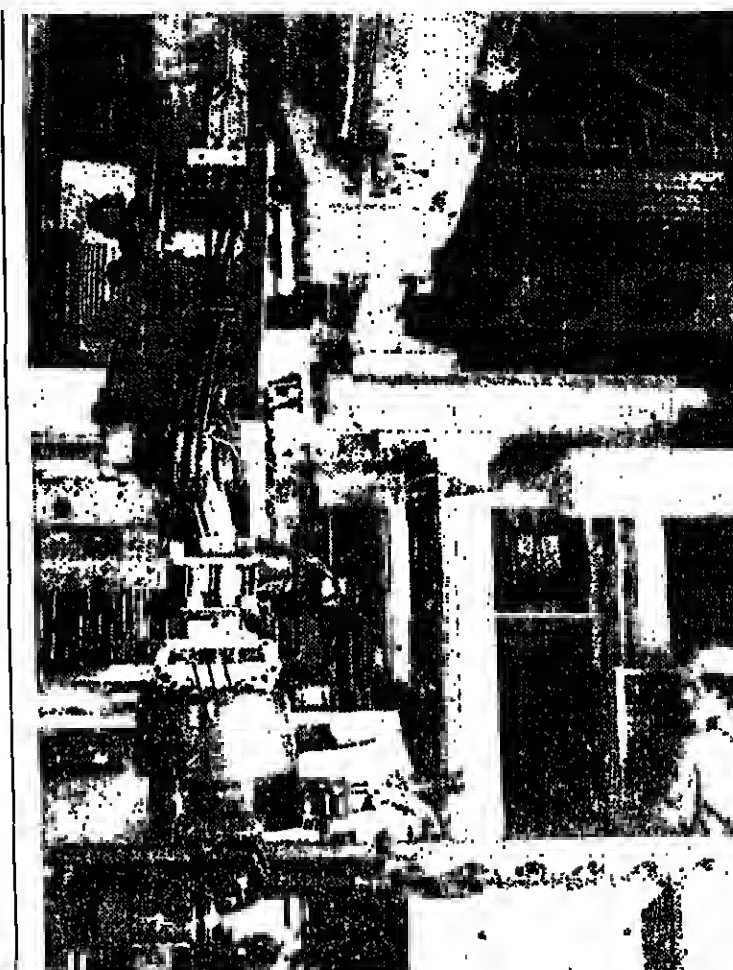


POWER APPLIED TO THE INDUSTRIAL CENTRAL FOR MACHINE TOOLS (CIMU)

Endowing modern tools with intelligence, turning them into machines more fit for hard work than man or animal force constituted a major preoccupation for many generations of researchers. But only nowadays, as a result of the fusion between machine tool building and computer technology, has a solution to this problem become possible. And although this field boasts several years' experience, robotics, in its industrial application of unifying power and intelligence, is on altogether new reality. The large-scale manufacture and application of robotized machine tools is a question of planning. Thus, besides social constraints (such as observing a judicious ratio between the population increase and the number of jobs) and financial ones, the achievement of equipment for industrial process automation ultimately depends on the viability of the designing and manufacturing system, that is, on the organizational format of the specific scientific and technical structures. From this point of view, the solution found in Romania is one of the best, considering that the machine tool industry (on activity completely different from that of previous decades) is subordinated to the Ministry of the Electrical Engineering Industry (MIET), which also coordinates the

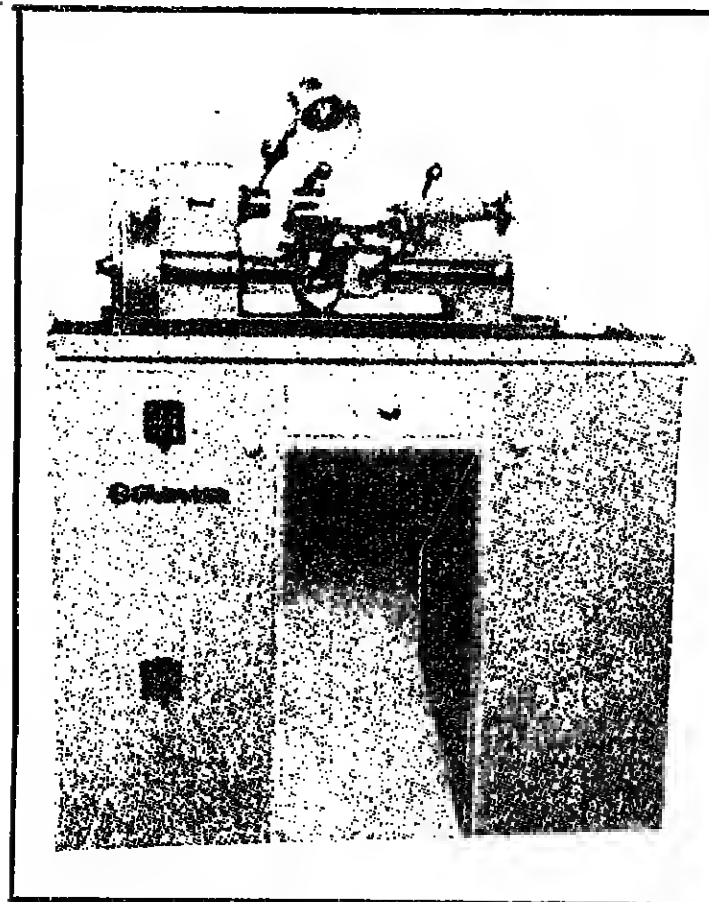
automation activity and computer technology production. Moreover, as a work object, the development of automated equipment for mechanical processing is directly incumbent on the Institute of Scientific Research and Technological Engineering for Machine Tools (ICSITMU-Titon), a unit which also comprises the Central Institute for the Electrical Engineering Industry (CIEI), in fact the leading and coordinating centre for the whole research network in the ministry. The close cooperation between institutes and enterprises, made possible by the organization structure adopted, has led to important achievements. Many of them are already known internationally; the others, which have recently been developed, will be presented on the following pages.

Prof. Gheorghe SAVA
Head of the Technical
Information Department



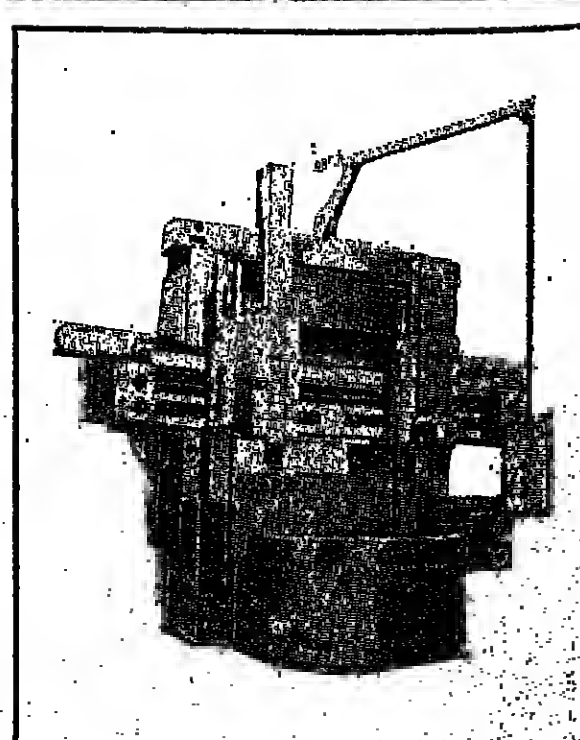
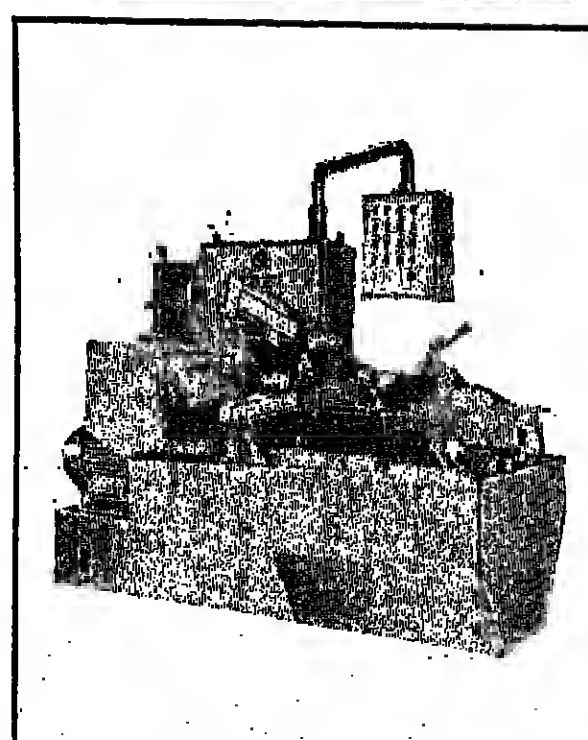
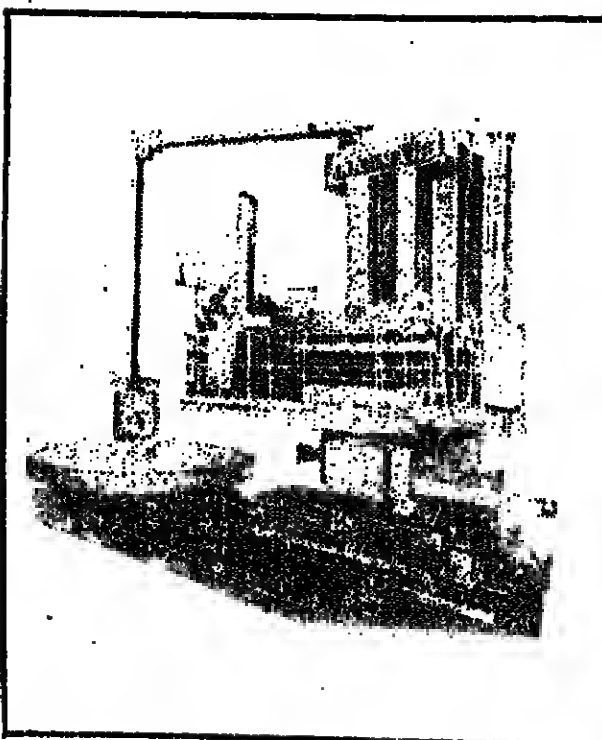
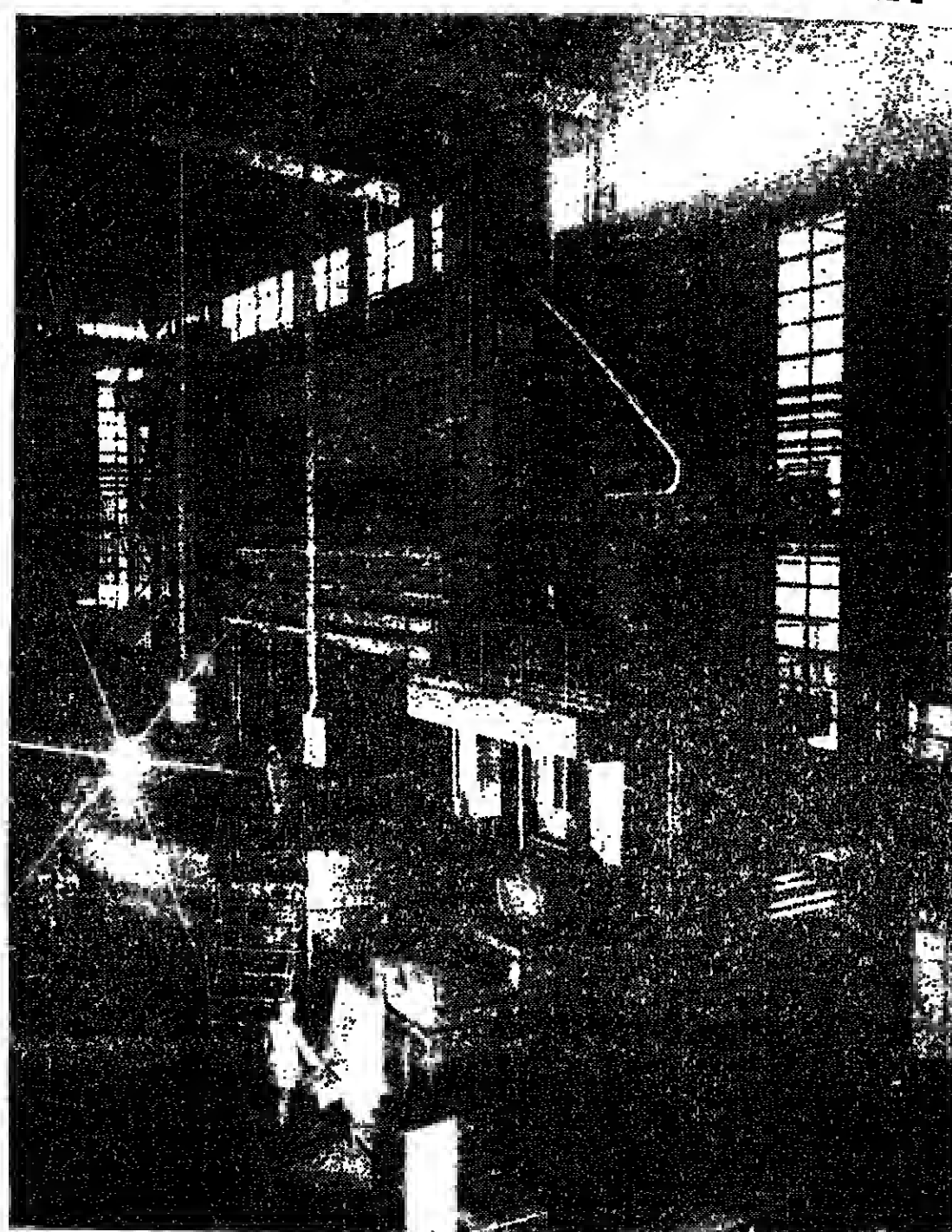
مركز المعلومات

MACHINE TOOLS FOR THE MACHINE-BUILDING INDUSTRY



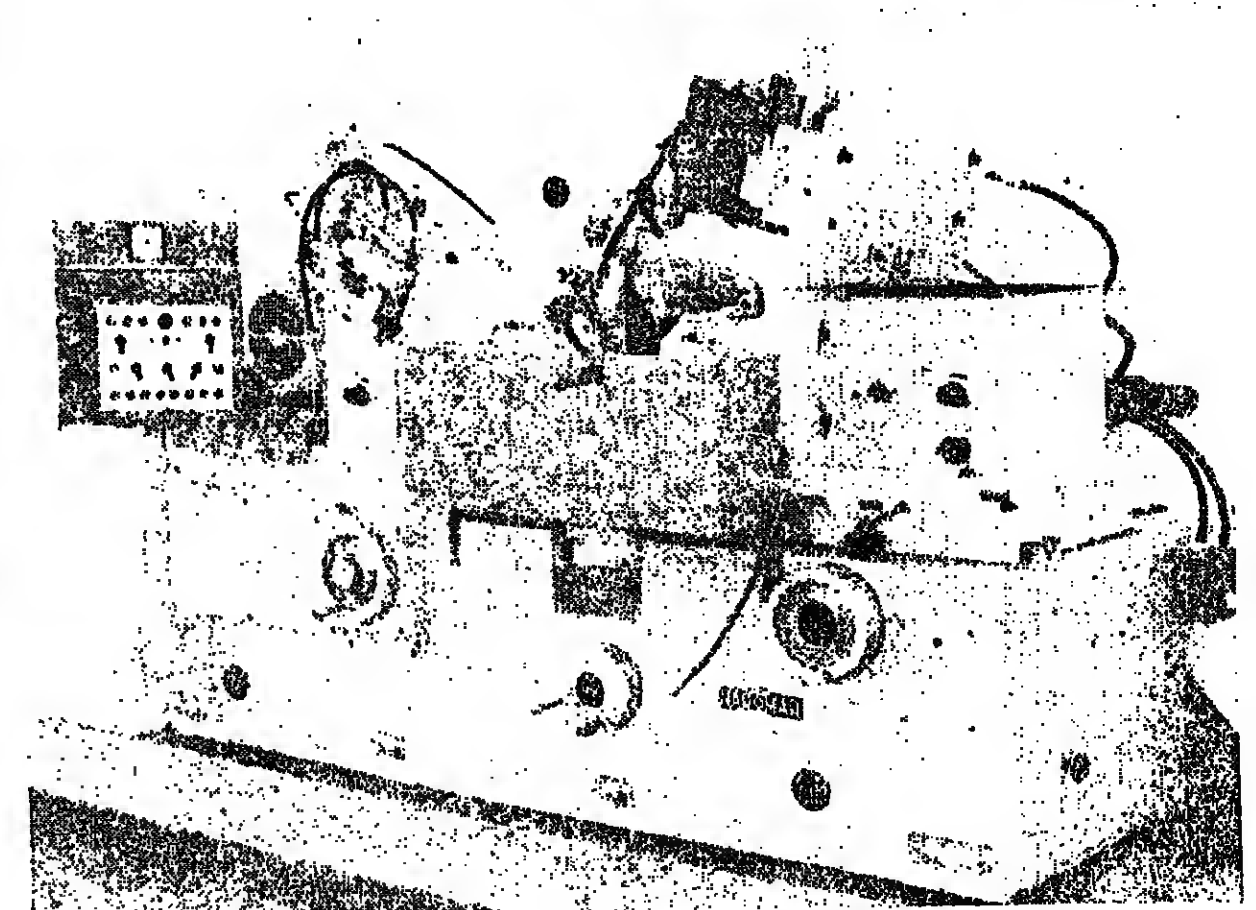
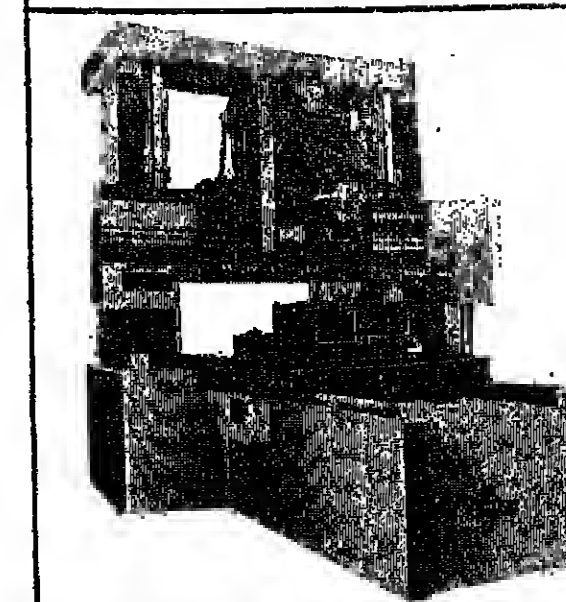
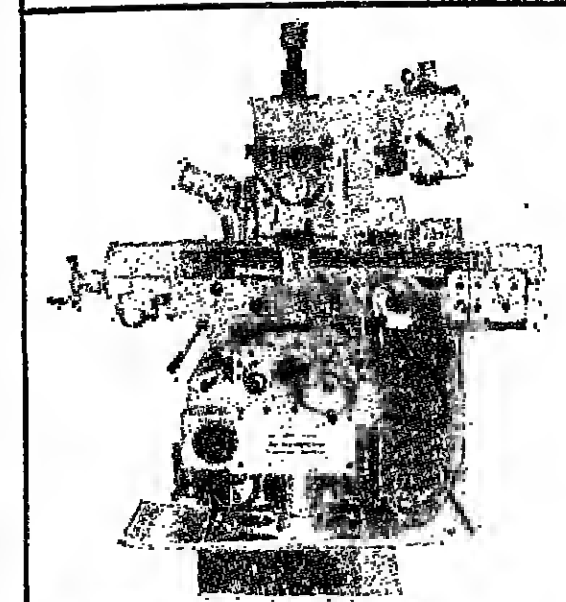
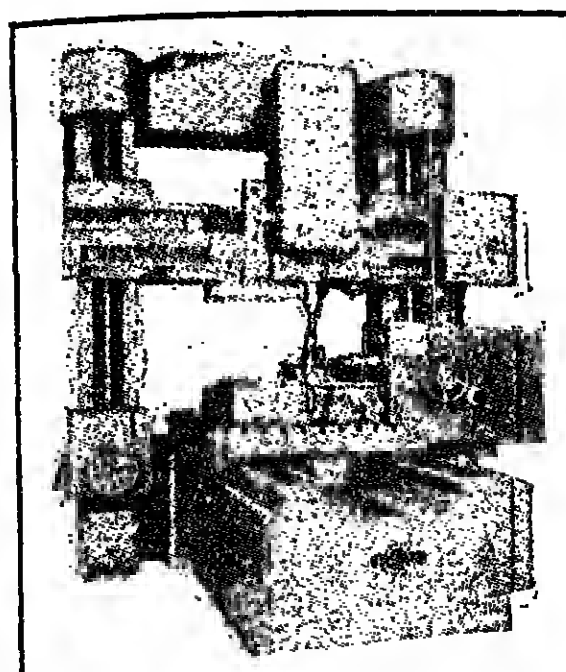
LATHES

- universal lathes for facing and tapping with manual or mechanic feed
- capstan lathe with horizontal hinge-pin
- frontal lathes
- tilted frame lathes with digital control
- semi-automatic lathes for copying
- lathes for cutting and slotting ingots
- heavy parallel lathes with lengths between 1,000 and 1,600 mm
- automatic nonaxial lathes, with cams
- automatic lathes with length feed
- multi-shaft lathes
- parallel lathes with digital control
- special lathes for drill pipes processing
- lathes for copying unround shapes
- vertical lathes with table of max. 16 m



BORING AND DRILLING MACHINES

- cutters with fixed and moving gantry
- cutters for teething cylindrical gear wheels
- horizontal boring mills and cutters
- longitudinal cutters with gantry, with digital display for frames, pedestals, plates, cross-beams, etc. processing
- universal cutting machines for machining tools and fine mechanics
- outlining cutters
- machines for grooved wedge cutting



DRILLING MACHINES

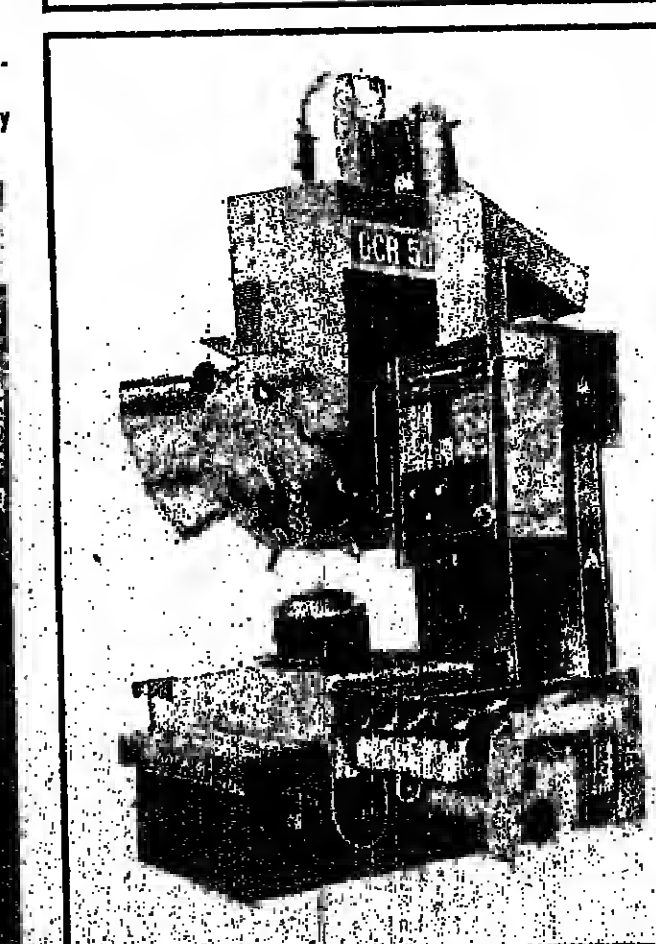
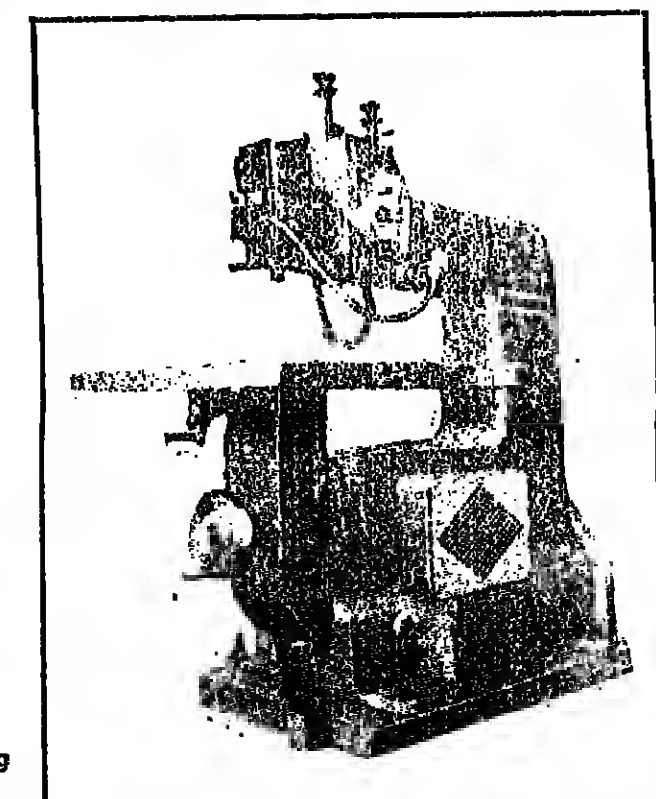
- jig borers
- multi-broaches for tubular plates
- bench-drills
- drillers with radial arm

GRINDING MACHINES

- jig grinding machines
- slidaway grinders
- roll grinders
- accessories grinders
- face grinders with horizontal shaft
- vertical shaft grinders
- interior and exterior circular grinders
- universal grinders
- gear grinders with stono worm

MACHINE TOOLS WITH A HIGH DEGREE OF AUTOMATION

- automatic transfer lines
- flexible automatic cells for shaft facing
- automatic lines for conventional facing
- processing centers
- transfer and assembly lines for chip removing processes
- specialized machine tools
- industrial manipulators
- industrial robots for different specific operations
- flexible automatic lines for processing larry brake elements



ICSITMU-TITAN

A REDOUTABLE COMPETITOR IN THE MACHINE TOOL FIELD

There are many competent producers in the field of machine-tool manufacturing but only a few can boast the level reached by ICSITMU-Titan, a real multifunctional creation plant including research groups of experts covering different areas of activity, from materials to electronics.

And although the immediate preoccupations of this institute are centered on machine-tool prototype research, development and testing — from universal machines with or without N.C. to flexible automated systems for production purposes — specific to the work carried out here are the assessment studies for making its own product development activity comply with the international trends in this field.

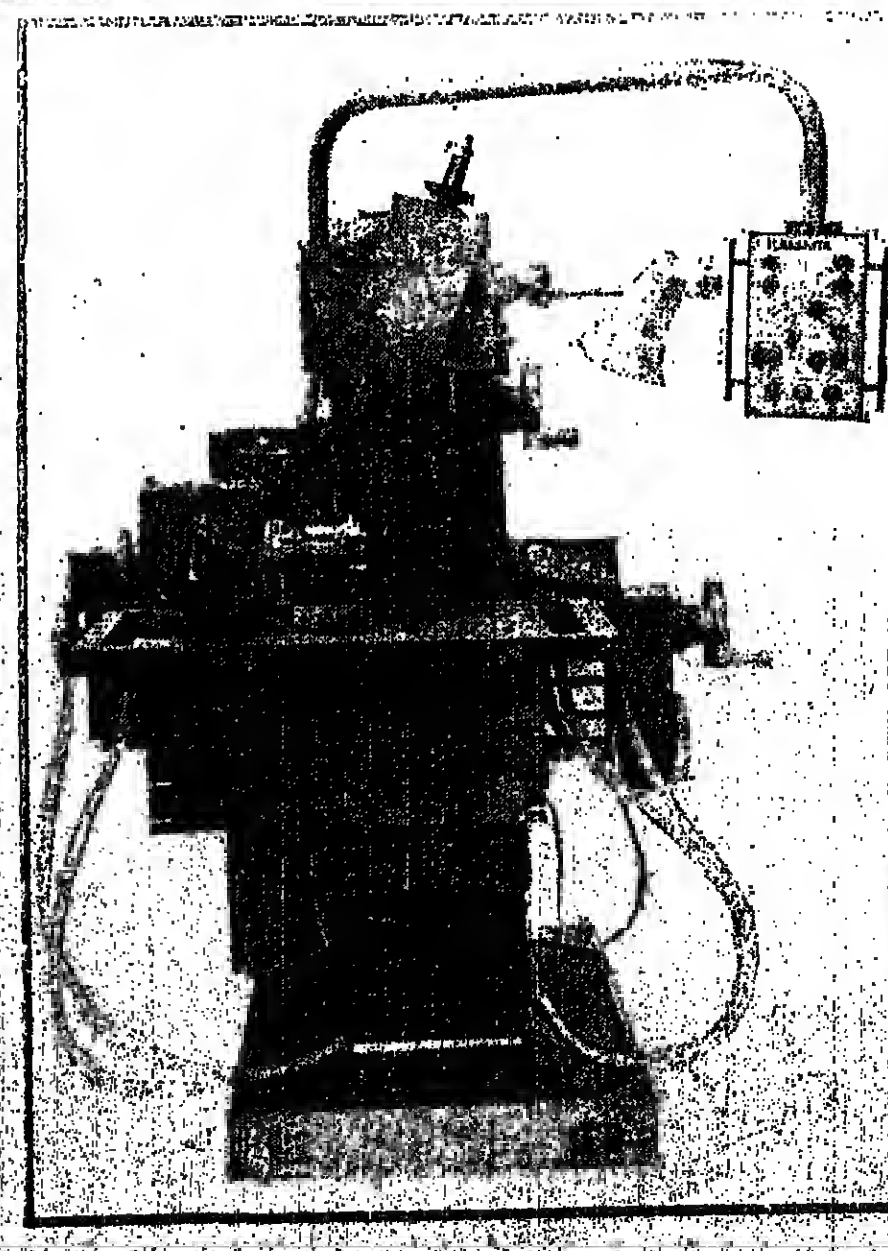
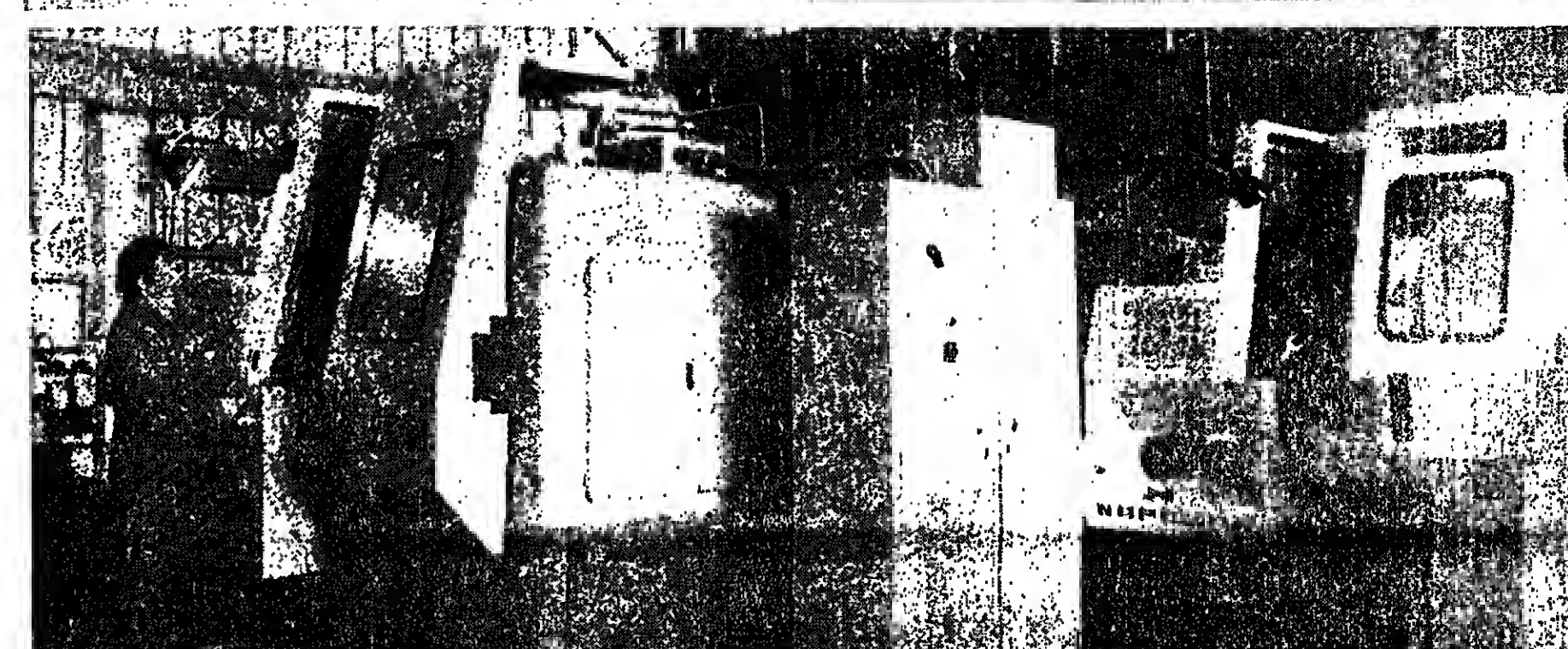
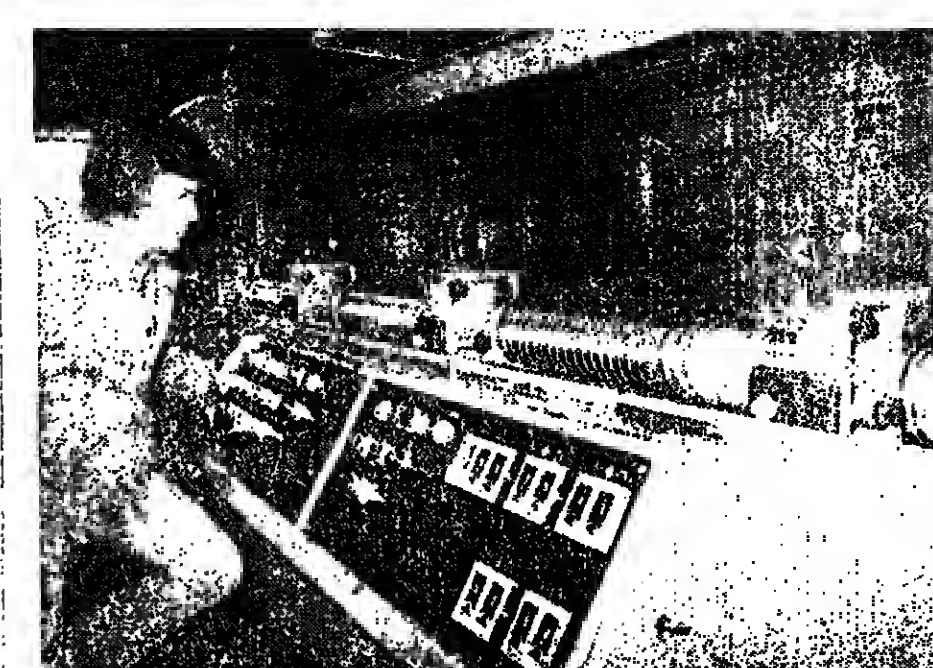
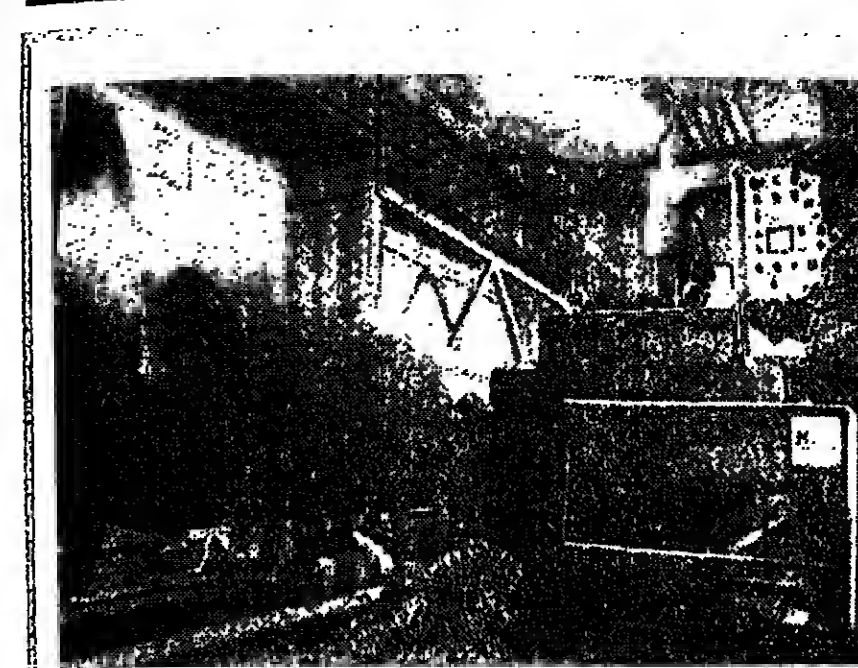
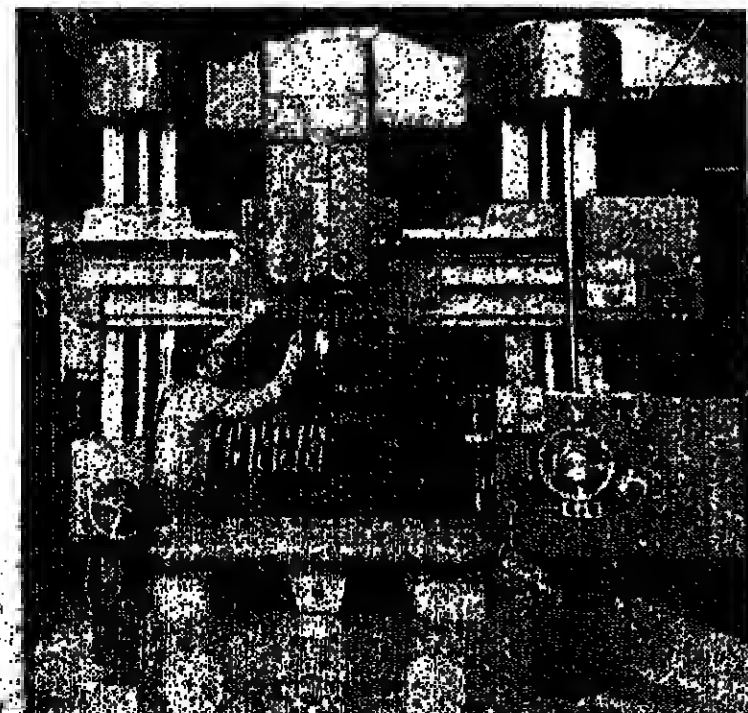
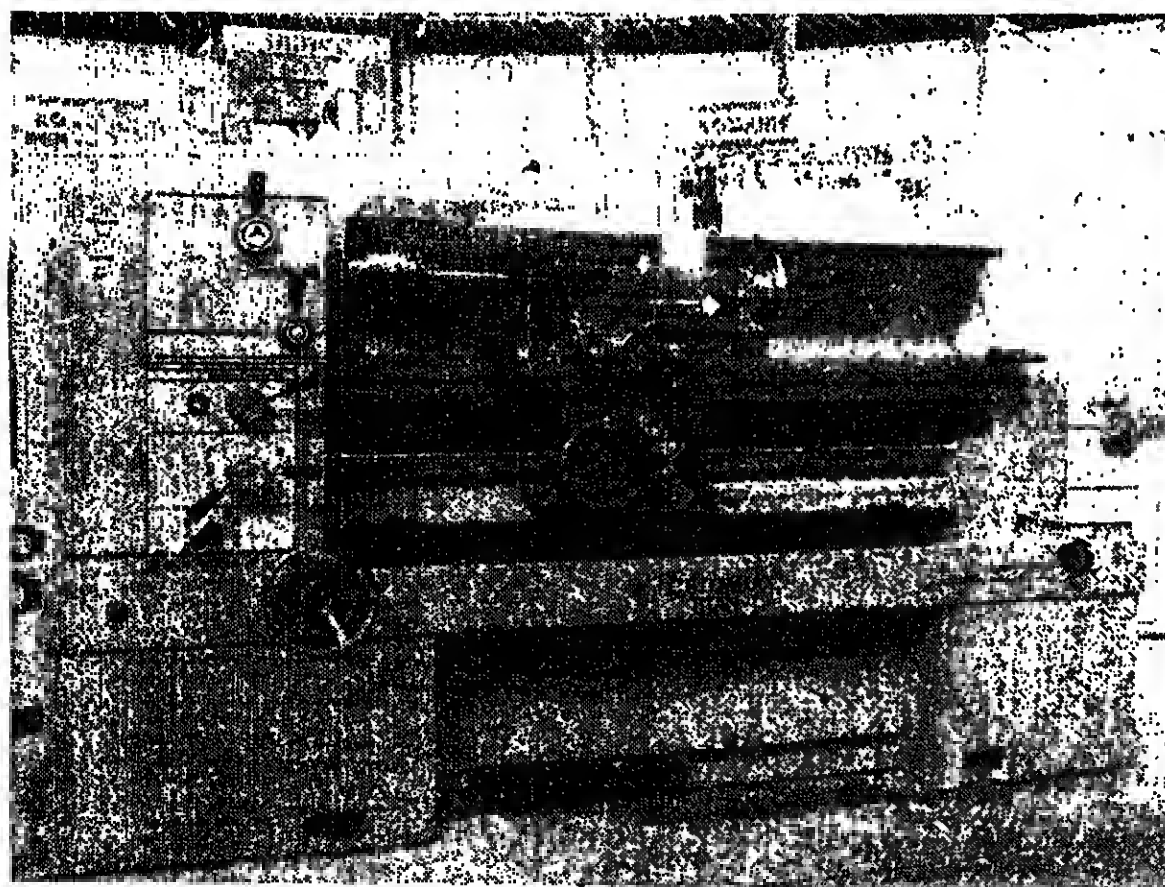
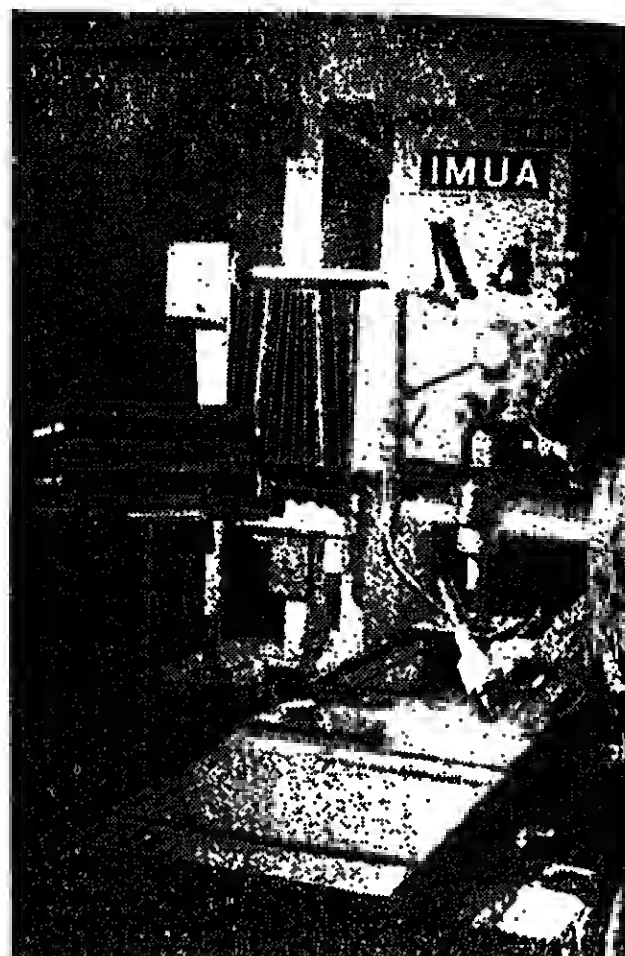
Obviously, this is not easy, taking into account the fact that in the field of machine-tool building, decisions are ever more difficult to make, particularly in a country such as Romania where the structure of the socialist system is incompatible with such notions as bankruptcy, competition, unemployment, a.s.o. And still, to remain competitive without unbalancing a whole system of produc-

tive relations has been a major question to which ICSITMU-Titan has found valuable solutions by

- using to a maximum extent the programmes advanced for the impetuous development of the national economy, whose very many requirements mean as many opportunities for diversification and updating, and by
- knowing and applying consistently the functional and quality requirements of the foreign partners in the production meant for export, which makes possible the outstepping of the serial production stage.

By acting thus ICSITMU-Titan, the outstanding machine-tool designer well-known in many foreign countries, also becomes the representative of the development policy of the Industrial Control specialized in this field. It ensures a large-scope activity to our specialists and various cooperation and exchange opportunities to foreign partners.

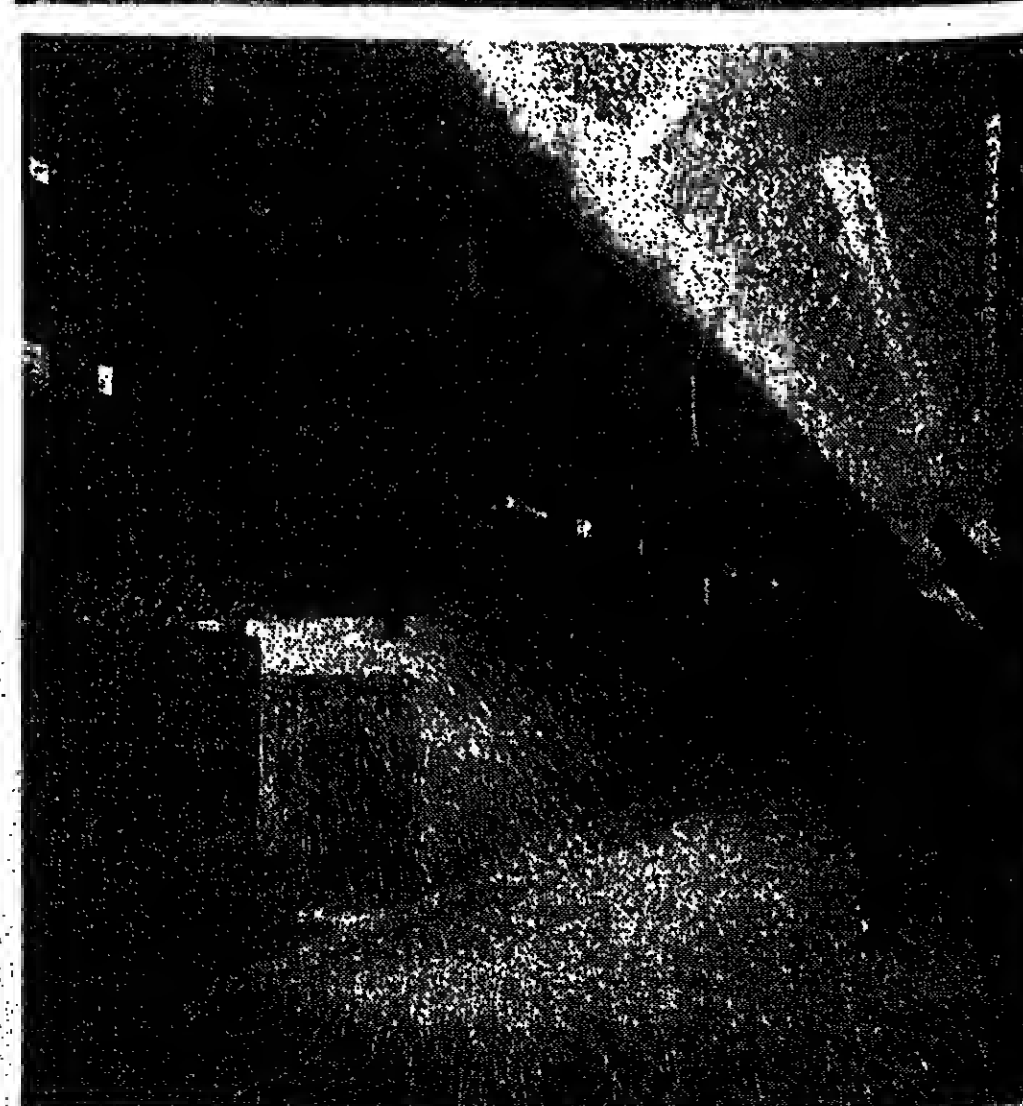
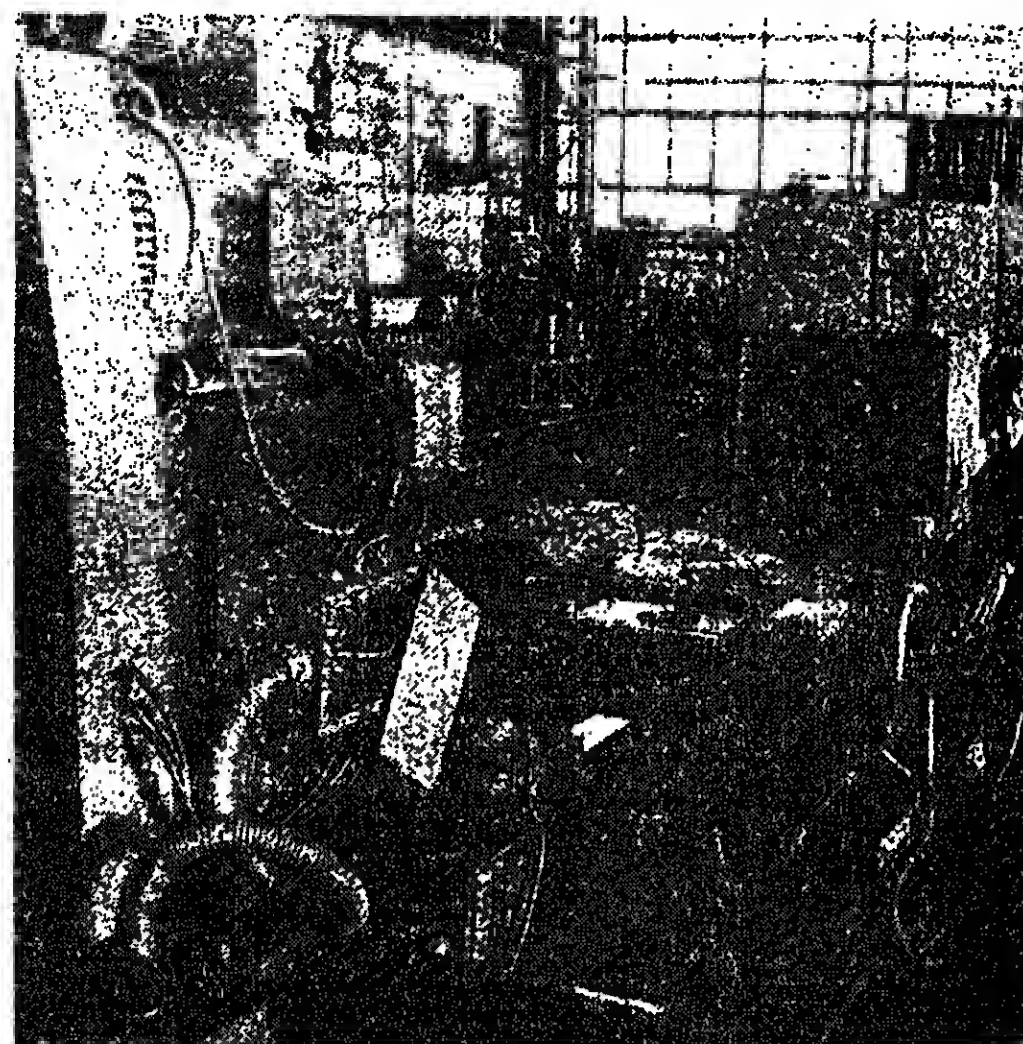
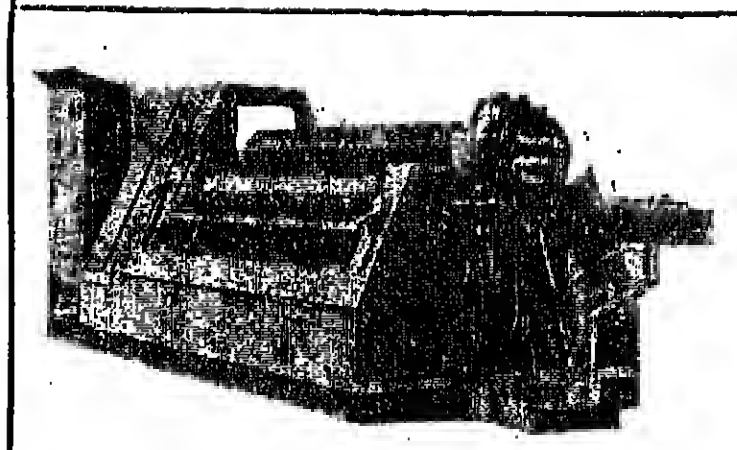
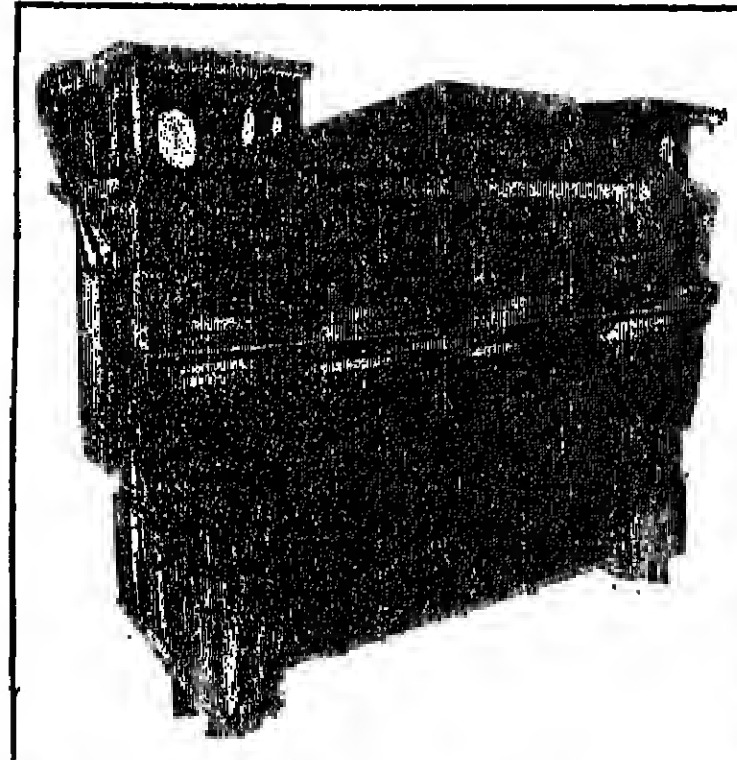
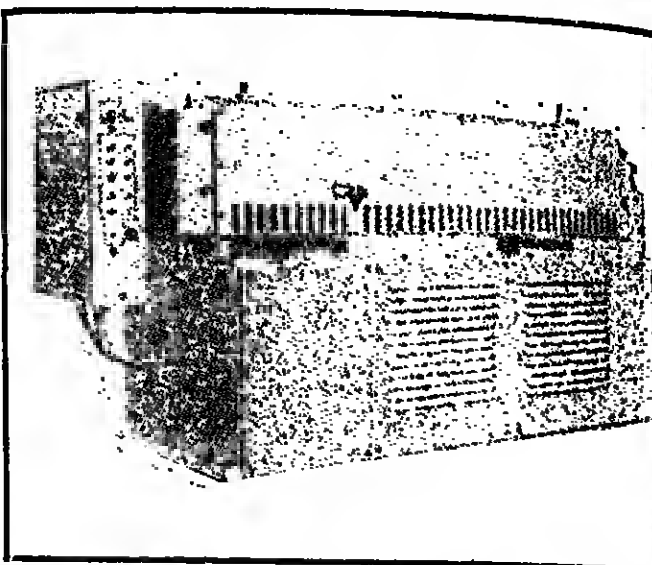
Angela VOICILA
Deputy Minister of the Electrical Engineering Industry



مكتبة

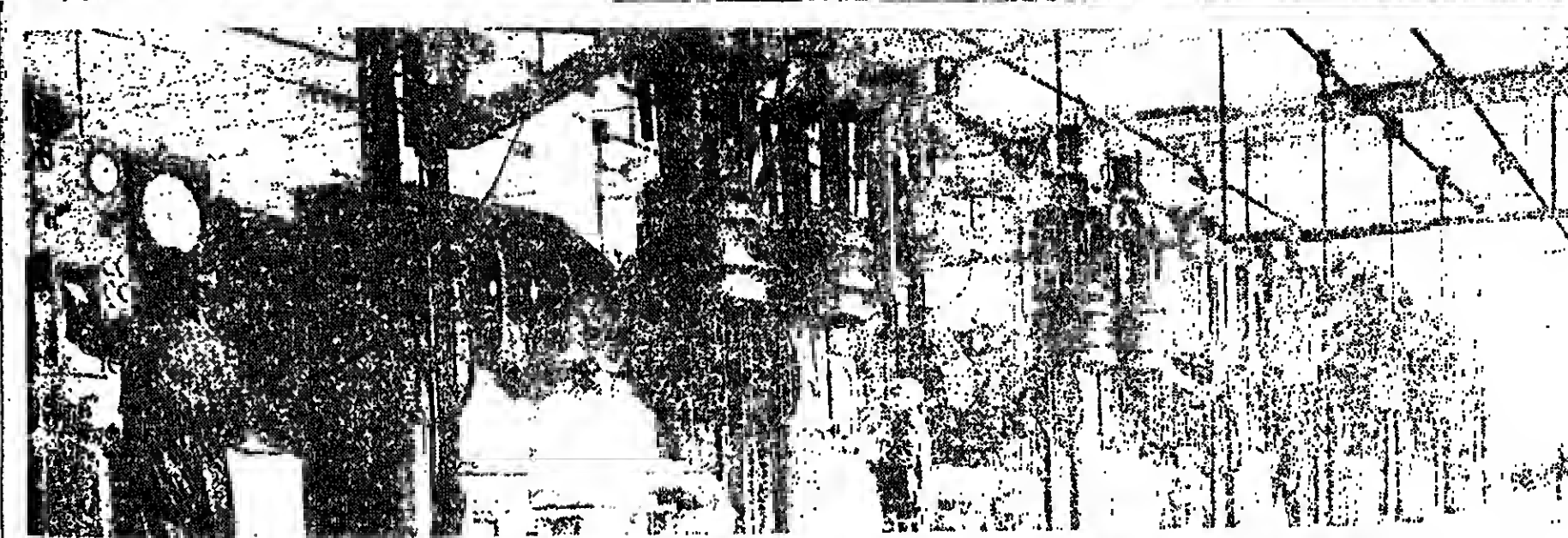
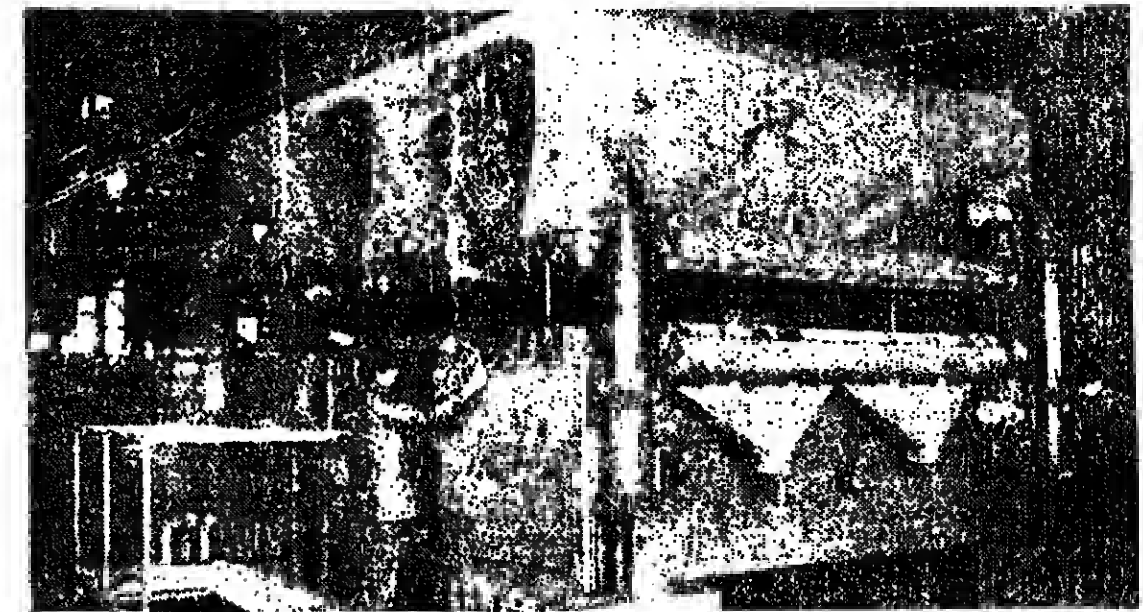
MACHINES AND EQUIPMENT FOR THE METALLURGICAL INDUSTRY AND OTHER RELATED INDUSTRIES

- rolling mills for strip cold-rolling
- cylinder exchanging mechanisms
- right and left unrollers
- rollers with expandable drums
- cutting knives with two pairs of rolls
- machine for strips straightening
- grinding machines for bar strips
- presses for cold straightening of thick sheet metal
- block rolling-mills for wire finishing
- heavy machine tools for hot and cold plastic deformation
- 400 t presses for sheet metal bending
- double effect hammer presser
- mechanical presses for trimming
- blooming rolling mills
- cutting presses
- horizontal mechanical presses for forging
- machines for sheet metal bending and rolling
- machine-tools for cutting and pressing
- hydraulic presses for sheet metal cupping



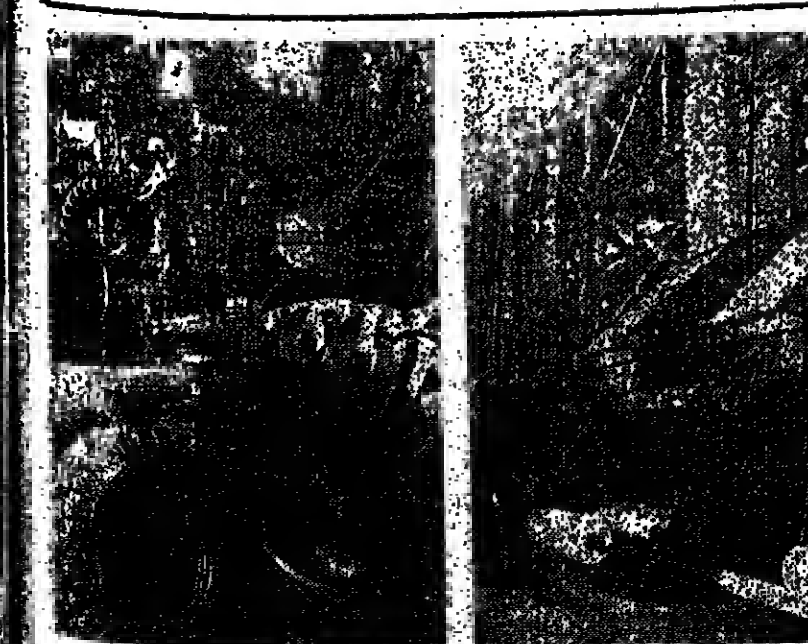
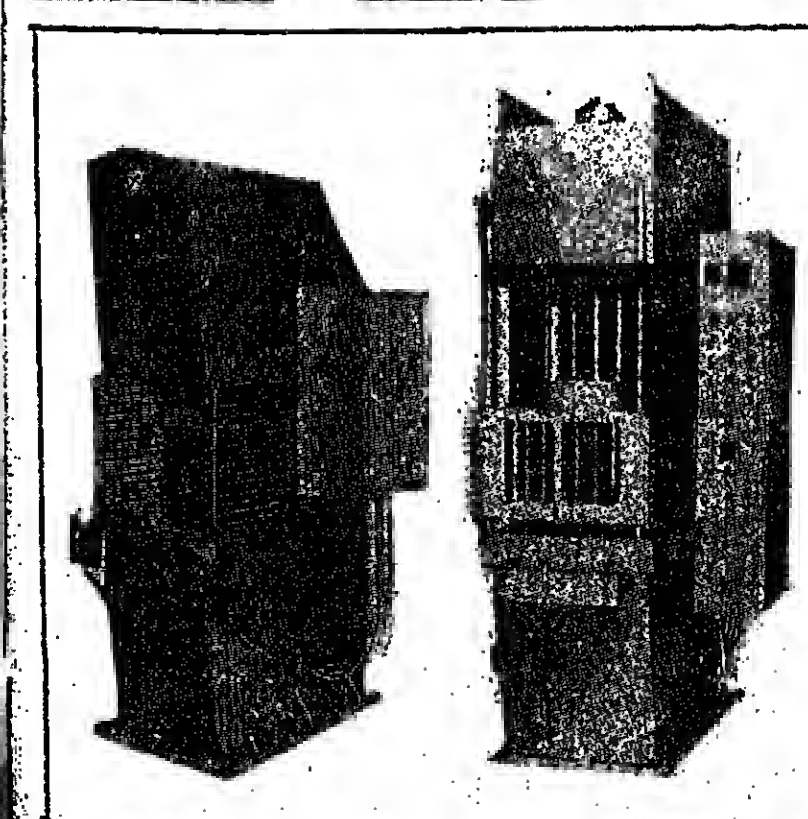
EQUIPMENT FOR THE WOOD AND PAPER INDUSTRY

- PH 6, PHM 400, PH 15 m, PHM 1956 hydraulic presses
- AHM 3250 previous press
- horizontal band saw
- launching boxes
- plane and round sieves
- pressing and drying cylinders
- pressing calendars
- winders
- double-disc and conical refiners
- winders and pre-winders
- equipment for assembly lines



MACHINE TOOLS FOR THE PLASTICS AND RUBBER INDUSTRY

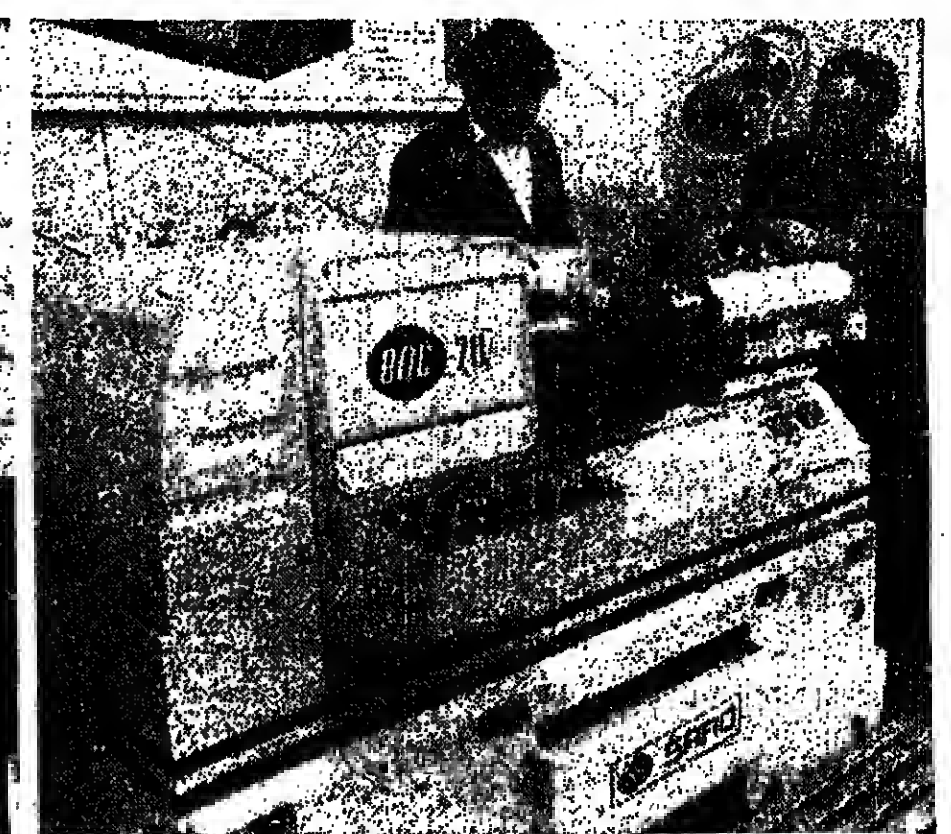
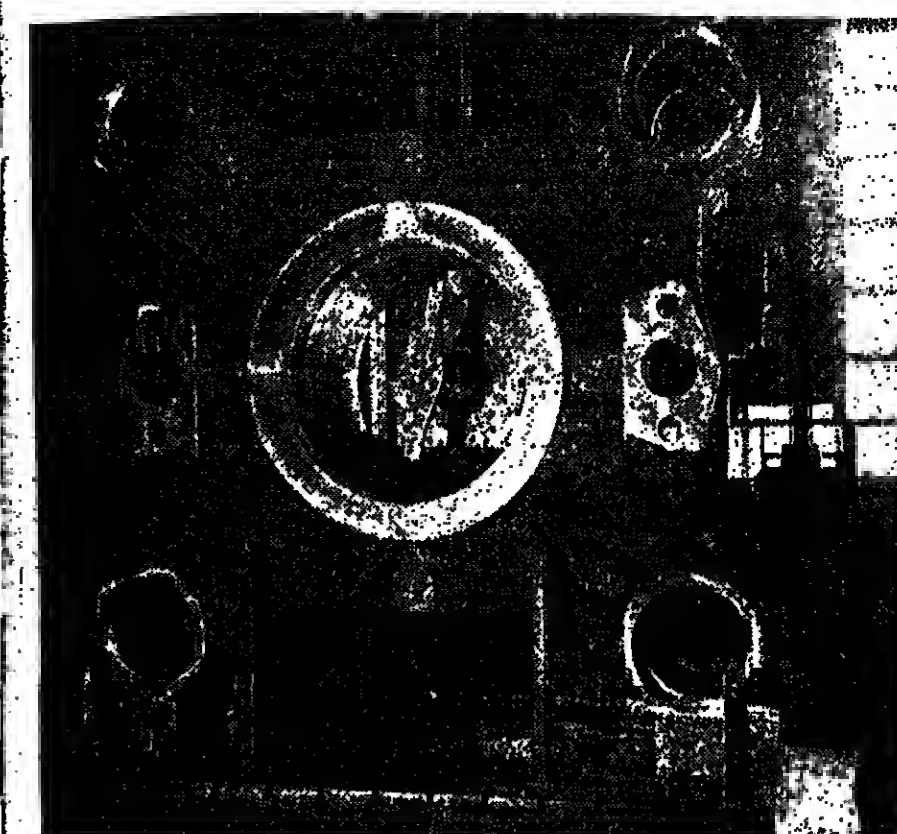
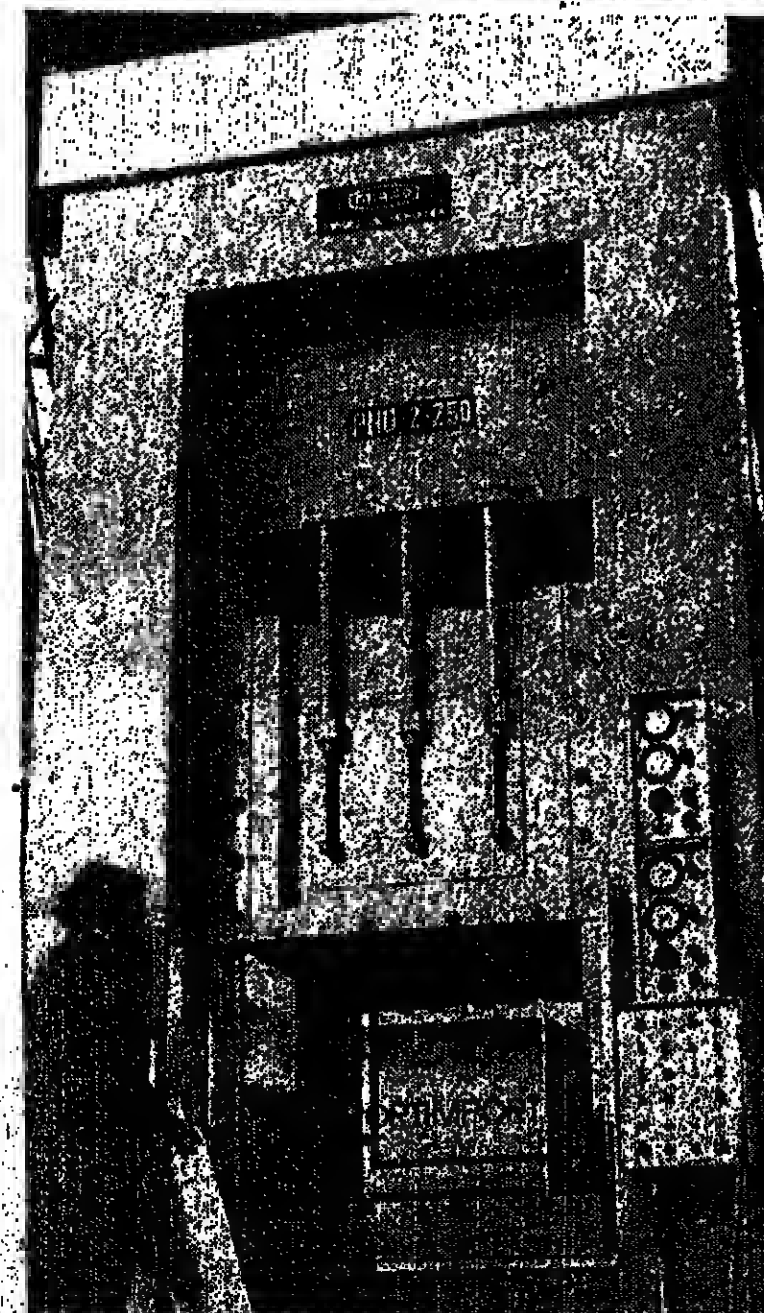
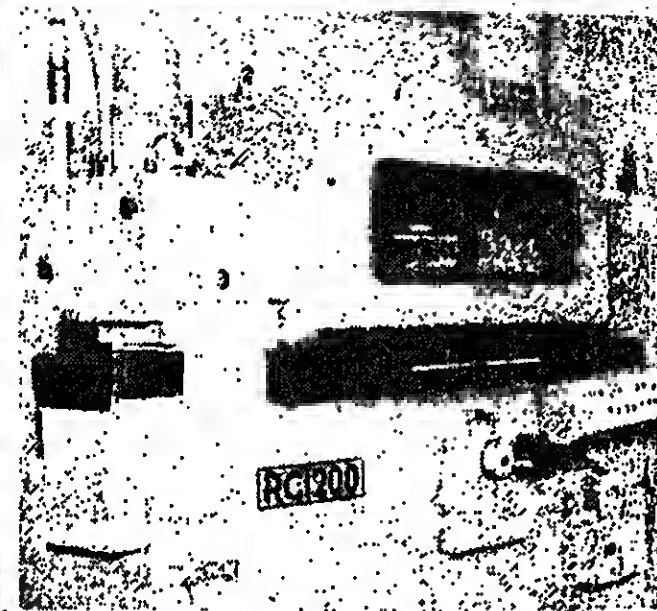
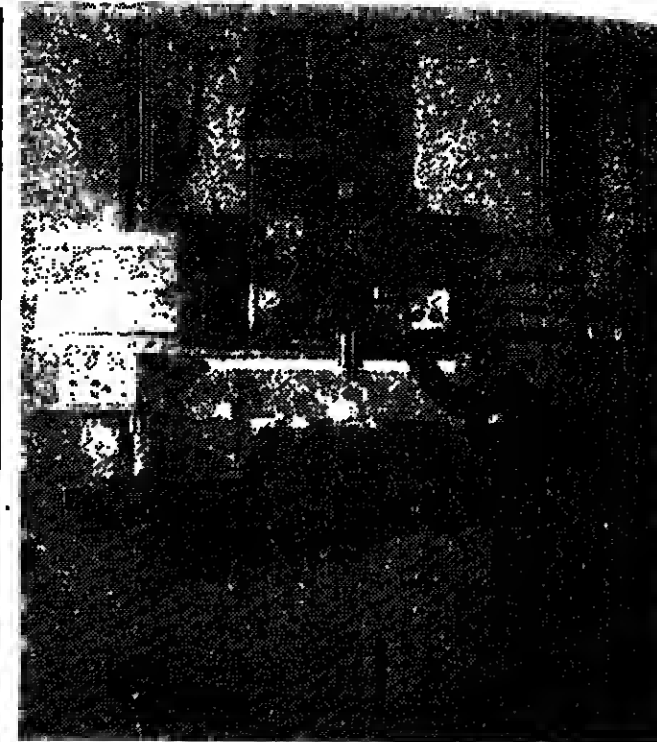
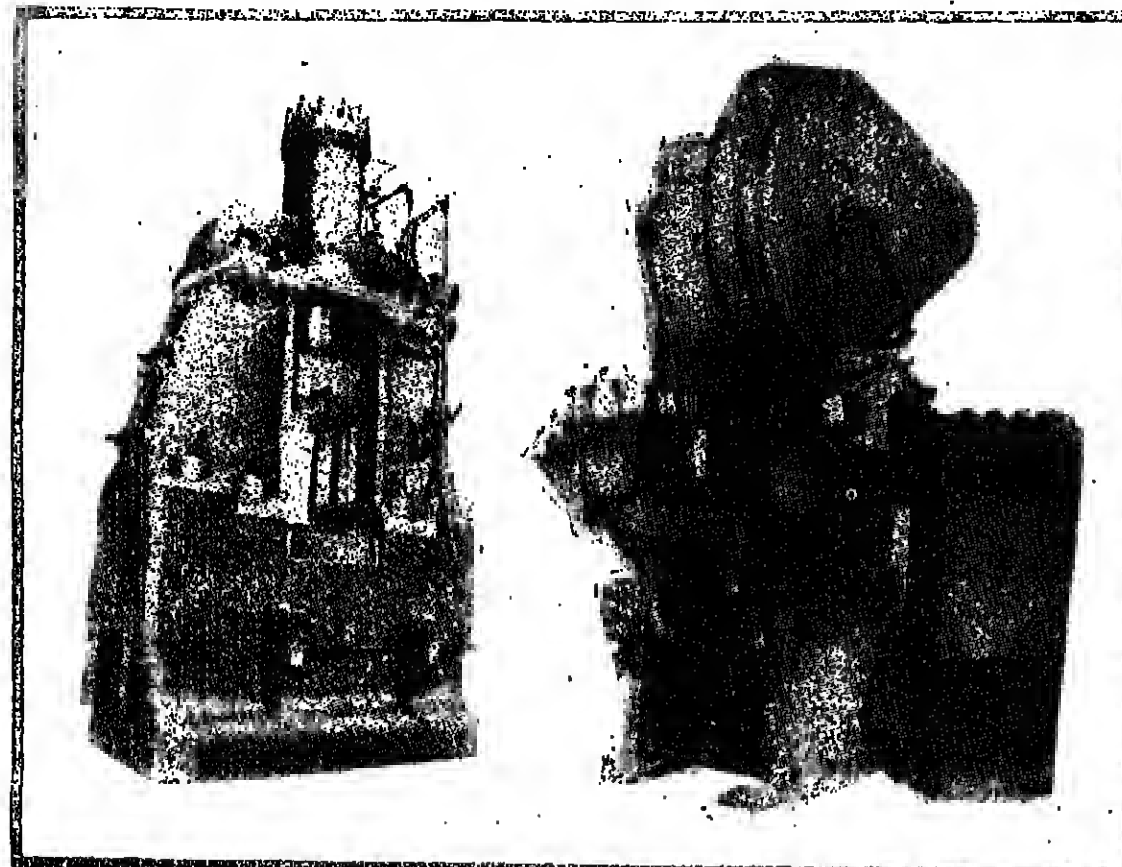
- machine tools for plastics pressing, injecting and processing
- machine for plastics extension
- units for body forming by blowing
- lines for special processing
- hydraulic presses for thermo-rigid plastics
- lines to impregnate plastics
- machines for hot feeding rubber extension



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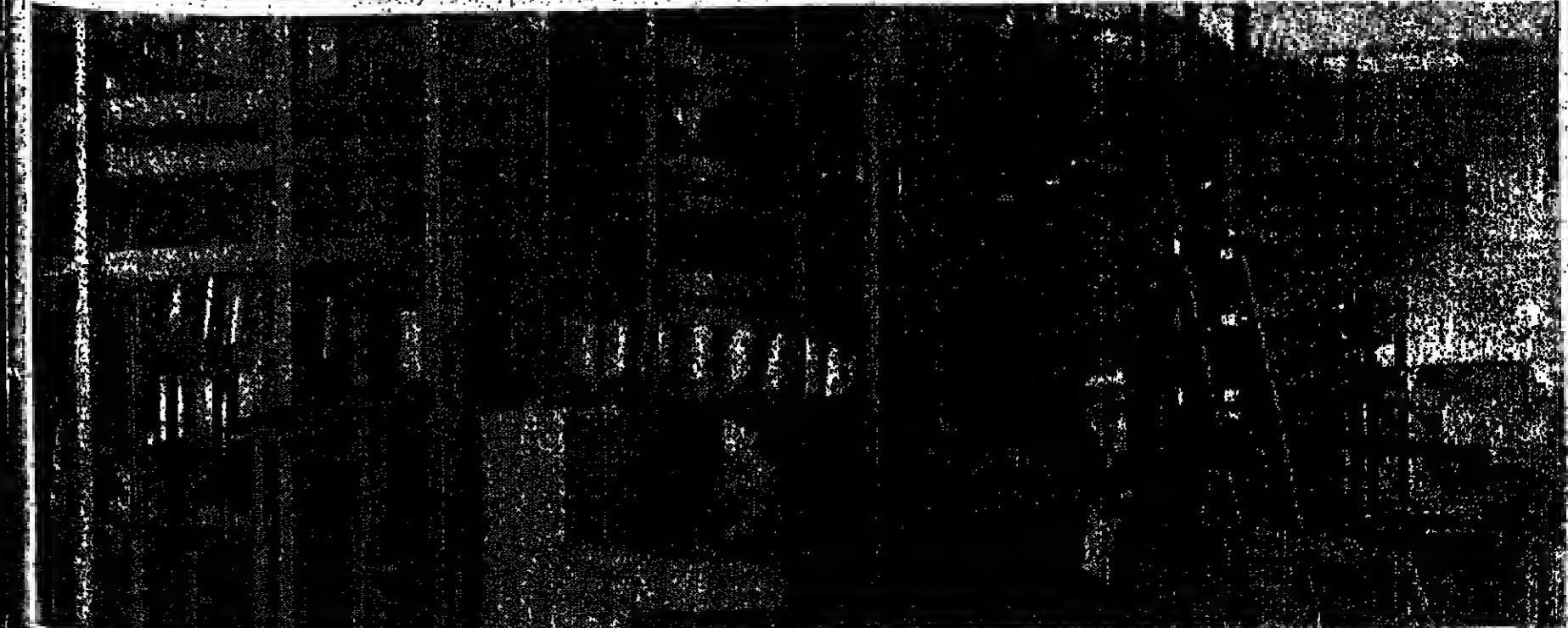
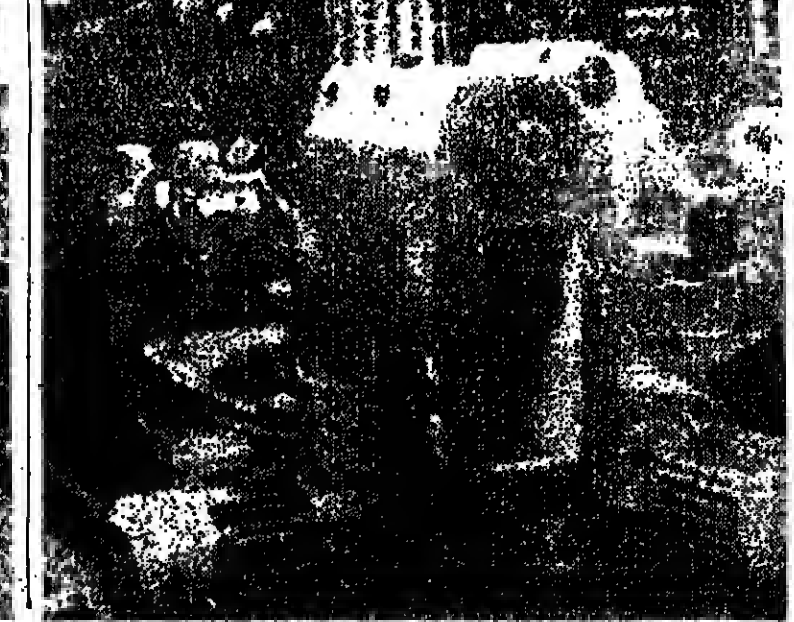
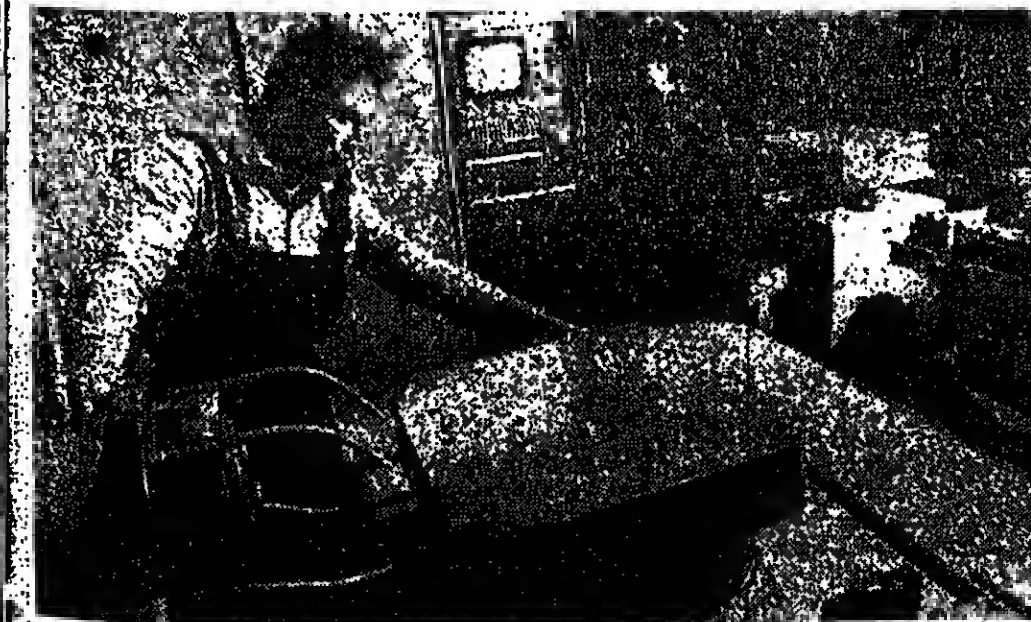
MACHINERY FOR METALWORK AND ELECTRICAL OPERATIONS

- eccentric press
- interior and exterior screw cutting machines
- transversal planing machines
- movable rotary machines
- sharpeners
- lapping machines
- braaching and slotting machines
- bar baking machines
- hydraulic blacks for hydraulic press driving
- power hammer with self-compressor
- open, closed and "C"-shaped frame hydraulic presses
- mechanical presses
- cutting machines with abrasive wheel
- twist-drill sharpeners
- machines for processing DNG-R distributors
- machines for linear and circular calibration
- fixed and radial head outlining machines
- welding machines

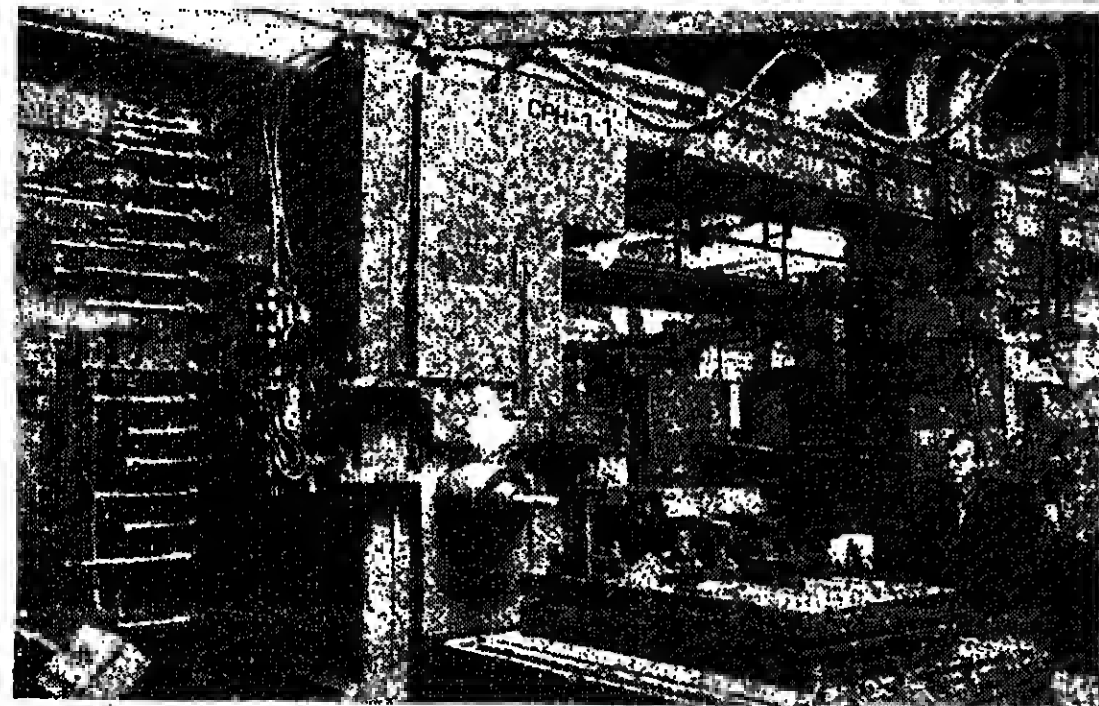
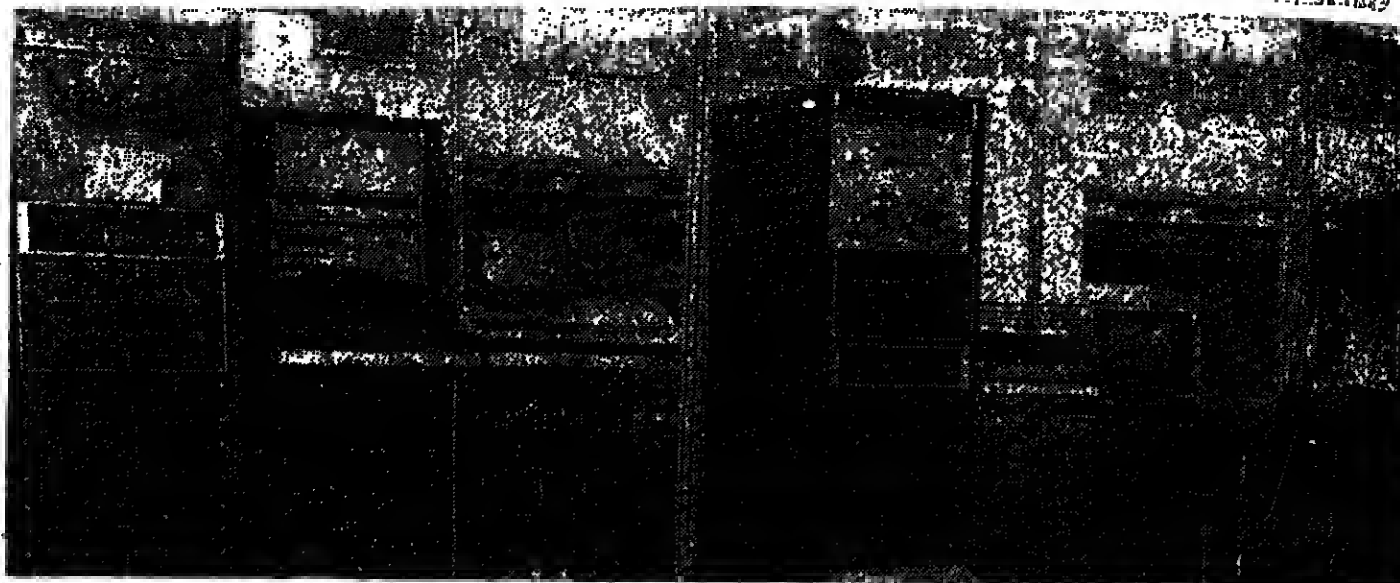


ACCESSORIES, SUBASSEMBLIES AND COMPLETION EQUIPMENT

- cast iron and non ferrous metal parts for machine tools and equipment
- portable pneumatic hand tools
- wood patterns for parts casting
- hand tools
- cast iron pipes
- frames and accessories for machine tools
- casings
- standard type hydraulic elements
- simple and double polarizers
- metal plating (copper plating, zinc coating, cadmium plating, chrome plating, black finishing)
- special thermal treatments
- welded subassemblies
- spare parts
- fire extinguishers
- non-electric AMCs
- staple products
- ball screws



The only connection between the present machine tools and the earlier generations is their function denomination; thus, they are still turning, boring, drilling, milling and bending machines. In fact, in most cases they underwent changes not only in point of their operating manner and technical performances, but in a general attempt to meet the requirements of modern production, they have been modified from their basic technical-functional structure to their look. The numerous and sophisticated electric and elec-



tronic elements, that are part of the machine tools and grant them an original character, represent the very essence of the progress registered in the field. And if users every-

- cup rotor d.c. servomotors
- d.c. motors and micro-motors for precision drives
- inductosin-type linear and rotary inductive

- position transducers, tachogenerators and resolvers
- inductive and capacitive proximity transducers and slit-type transducers
- piezoelectric transducers
- visible and I.R. sensors
- vibration and shock transducers and limiters
- installations and devices for disequilibrium measuring and correction
- complex automation equipment, CNC type, NUMEROM series
- high and medium-high capacity process computers for machine tool control in the manu-

where can find in Romania the necessary machines, that is also due to the fact that their achievement is the result of the cooperation between their direct producers and outstanding research centers and institutes.

In connection with the above mentioned facts and just in case certain customers are also promoting R&D work in the field of machine tools, it is important to mention that we can offer them wide range of specific products. Among them we mention:

- cylindrical rotor d.c. servomotors
- disc rotor d.c. servomotors

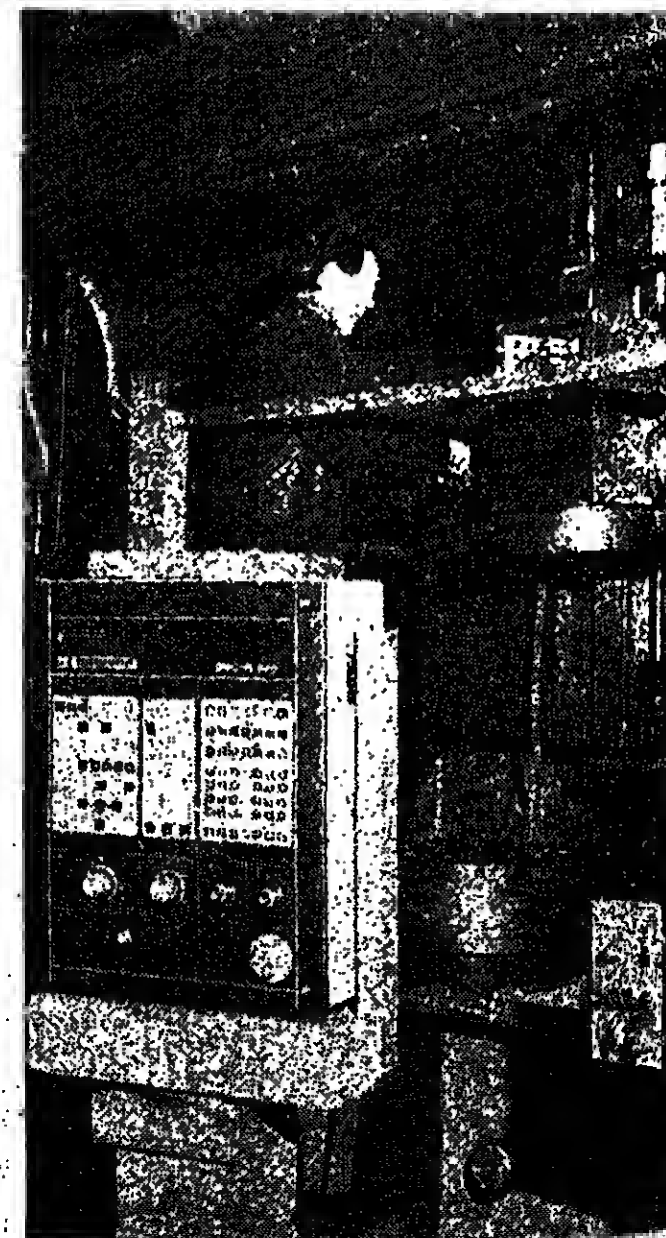


facturing process - dedicated programs and program packages for the computer control of automatic machine-tools and industrial robots. Your partners in these fields, highly qualified in joint research activity for

export/import, Electron, Masinexportimport.

Valerius STANCIU, D.Eng.

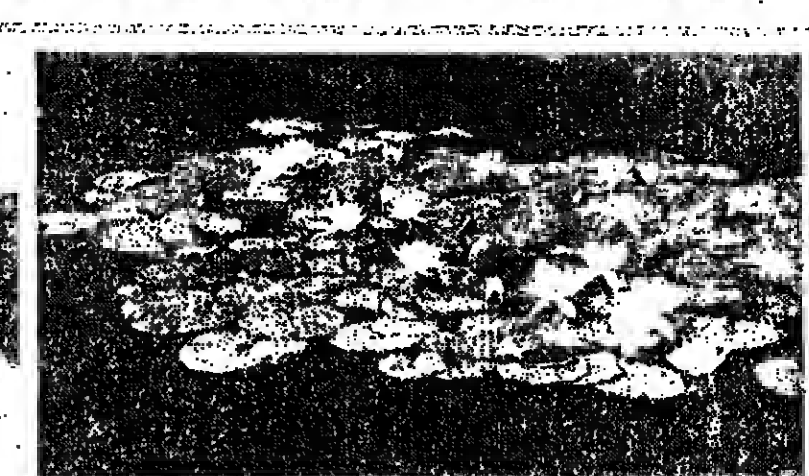
Director of the Technical Department in the Ministry of Electrical Engineering Industry



bilateral purposes or for third markets, cooperation collaboration and exchange, technical assistance, training and service are - ICPE - Research Institute for Electrical Engineering - IPA - Research Institute for Automations and - ITCI - Research Institute for Computing Technique and Informatics all in Bucharest to whom you can apply directly, by means of the foreign trade enterprises Electro-

Supplemental brochure under the supervision of the Technical Scientific Information Department IOPE. Principal specialists: Prof. Gheorghe SAJA, Collaborators: Ing. POPESCU, Ing. PATIL, Ing. ZAR, Ing. DUBUCAN, Ing. MOISE, Ing. GABRIEL, Ing. CLAUDIU, Ing. SORE, Ing. VASILE, Ing. NITESCU, Ing. GABRIEL, Ing. PANESCU.

ECOLOGY AND DEVELOPMENT



The Danube Delta is Romania's youngest land, created by the big river through the alluvial deposits it carries. The whole area included between the three river arms (Chilia, Sulina and Sfintu Gheorghe) through which the Danube runs into the Black Sea, has always impressed by the original landscape of a savage beauty, as well as through its character of huge expanse, where you can find concrete evidences of its uncommonly beautiful flora and fauna.



Metaphorically speaking, we became used to calling this huge water and land area (over 10,000 ha) the "delta" park, a "kingdom of the waters", etc. Undoubtedly reflecting the charm produced by the middle Delta on the river, these attributes are applied to less than half of its area, that is to the "sea Delta" (lower complex) which is visited both by tourists and natural science specialists. The other part of the Delta - the "river zone" - made up mostly of mature silt (consolidated, stable, therefore usable), salt or metallic-rich sands, peat - is the object of a long-term complex melioration pro-

gramme (adopted in 1952) which has in view its capitalization under economic aspect, by the growth of vegetal, animal, piscicultural, forest and food productions at the same time with the protection and preservation of the natural environment for the maintenance of the ecological balance and the development of tourism.

The Danube Delta Central is in charge of this programme. It is a department managing, in general, the riches of the area, and possessing an important arsenal of technical-material means. In a discussion with Dr. Marin NITU, the general manager of the Danube Delta Complex, we learned that, through complex hydromeliorative works, some of the river

Danube soils have been introduced in the farming circuit. Productive arable lands occupy of present more than 33,000 ha while pasture areas have been increased. At the level of 1969 it is provided that by means of important works, agriculture in that area be extended to 141,000 ha, of which 83,000 ha are meant for vegetal cultures.

Therefore, "river Danube" will become one of the country's important agricultural basins. The first embanked zone was the one at Parina, 25,000 ha of land were taken away from the marshes. Corn and wheat fields instead of reeds. Agricultural development works are in an advanced stage at Sreacu, Dabina, Cernevoa, Fortuna, and Sotoca. Ample works have been and are initiated in new farming areas (totalling 37,000 ha), at Sfintu Gheorghe-Dracov, sand marshes being capitalized. Big tree plantations (apple, plum, almond, walnut, cherry, peach, etc.) vineyards and vegetable gardens have already been arranged and extended on big soil sand zones like Săcărâmbu, Curcănuș, Lătești, Tăcerea, Chilia, Ivașca, Tigănuș, and Silebota. Until 1990, 280 ha of grapevine and 300 ha with fruit trees will be planted in the Delta. Also, they will be cultivated here for the first time (on 3,000 ha in the first stage).

"Other farming, and not only farming areas appeared and have developed", added Dr. Marin NITU. Livestock has grown in the modern farms and complexes built at Chilia Veche, J Mal, Independența and other localities of the "river Delta". In perspective, the Delta's zoocenosis will have, as the above mentioned programme provides, 350,000 sheep, 20,000 cattle, 120,000 pigs, over 350,000 ducks and geese and many others. To this end one is using the Delta's existing

resources but at the same time, more than 30,000 hectares of new pastures are being developed. Fishing and pisciculture are acquiring new dimensions. Important piscicultural facilities have been built, while others are under way. According to the programme provisions, the piscicultural patrimony of the Danube's river delta will comprise facilities covering a total area of 5,000 hectares. In 1969, yielding higher outputs. Fishing in the Black Sea is being modernized (there are six coastal fishing vessels in operation at present). Silviculture has developed and continues to expand, the current forest stock amounting to 23,500 ha. Woodland is to grow by another 5,000 ha until 1990. Moreover, a modern piscicultural farm has been laid out and developed in Mălurești locality.

The entire activity of development and economic capitalization of the river delta strictly observes the norms of preserving the ecological balance of the Danube Delta as a whole, set by Romanian Academy specialists after long researches.

Throughout the region - Măruș Nitu, DSc, pointed out - one has delimited natural and scientific reserves, natural monuments as well as places of refuge, nesting and rest for birds of all kinds (totalling 11,300 ha). Economic activities are absolutely prohibited there, and tourist access is limited.

The Delta Programme also envisages important activities of planning and urban development of the settlements in the Danube Delta. The enterprises for the complex exploitation of natural resources account for up to 80 per cent of the industrial outputs of other localities such as Sfintu Gheorghe, J Mal, Urechea, Independența, Chilia Veche. The Delta people have continued to struggle with many difficulties,

with the vicissitudes of nature, but they have never given in. Important social, economic and urban changes have been registered by other settlements of the Delta. For instance, Chilia Veche (situated in the northern part of the Delta) is to become an agro-industrial centre. By the end of the decade, comprising, among others, a complex farm breeding pigs, a slaughterhouse, a mixed fodder factory, a plant processing fruit and vegetables, another one for the industrialization of milk - all of them being projects in the works. Also here many housing units have been erected (all in all, 500 apartments are planned to be ramified in the same area as a hotel accommodating 100, an agricultural high school, various socio-cultural and recreational centres, a new port, a station replacing farming machines, etc.). At the same time Sfintu Gheorghe locality (lying on the Danube's branch bearing the same name) will become a piscicultural and agricultural centre having an important share in the economy of the Delta as well as in that of Tulcea county. Almost all the Delta's settlements are being renewed, turning into agro-industrial centres, such as Tăcerea, just like Iulăvea, Cărmăneș and the rise of many comfortable housing units, social and cultural establishments. Modern highways are being built - first in this area (and up and consolidated on drift wood) - such as those linking the localities of J Mal and Chilia. A road highway heading for Tulcea started to be built (Tulcea is the seat of the county bearing the same name). Meaning that here, in the Danube Delta, fishermen will no longer represent the majority of the gainfully employed population. Other new professions have appeared and are still to come up with the deep and many-sided changes to be felt by this eastern region of Romania.

T. NITESCU

A TOWN OF THE DELTA

An old fishermen's settlement and a sea and river port located in the easternmost part of Romania, where the Danube flows into the Black Sea, Sulina has seen a rapid expansion in recent years. Several economic units are in operation here at present: a sea and river port, which as a seaport, large tonnage merchant vessels, a shipbuilding and repairing yard, a timber fish factory, piscicultural units etc. Many constructions are under way in the town lying at the end of the navigable arm of the Danube bearing the same name: houses, socio-cultural and public facilities.

The Danube Delta has always impressed by its original landscape, its flora and fauna riches (top and middle); panoramic view of Tulcea municipality (bottom).



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factories can be found there. You can purchase garments with modern designs and in a great variety of colours, models, sizes for women, men and children, leather garments and cotton knitwear. Also, the "Carole" mark presents garments with various inscriptions and drawings, in beautiful colours, metallic prints, having a modern design. Spurs garments are also

reels for individual therapy. "Calmosil" NS T-02, a portable neurostimulator, used in the symptomatic treatment of acute and chronic, rheumatic, neurologic and vascular ailments and "Therastim" LP-NST-03, a stimulator used for the treatment of neurologic ailments, sequelae of cerebral vascular accidents, in paralysis and muscular paresis, by means of elec-



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New creations, appreciated for their quality, distinguished with medals at international fairs, are presented next to products that make up the traditional offer in the shops of the Comturist.

COMTURIST — ELECTRONIC AND ELECTROTECHNICAL PRODUCTS. In the last few years, parallel to the development of the electronic and electrotechnical industries, the Romanian offer in this field has diversified. Prestigious enterprises like "Electronica" of Bistrita, "Tehnosc" of Iasi, the Cugir Factory of electric products, "Electroarg" to Curtea de Arges, supply a rich range of freezers and refrigerators of various capacities, electronic clocks, black-and-white and colour TV sets, radio-cassette recorders, etc. Mention should be made of the new HI-FI products: A-250 audio amplifiers, K-850 stereo equalizers, loudspeakers, T-200 radio deck tuners, PAB-1 stereo record players, the stereo musical synthesizer, "Tehnosc-2202" stereo musical system consisting of amplifier, tuner, record player, cassette recorder, etc. Also, the stereo radio-cassette, "Radio-cassette recorder" for cars with three wave lengths, "Dramatic 400" radio by car with a diameter of 27 cm, etc.

COMTURIST AND FASHION. A complex offer of the fashion industry has already entered the Comturist shop network. The most successful collections of the Bucharest, Cluj-Napoca, Iasi, Sibiu, Timisoara, Constanta, Bistrita, Mehadia and Sinaia garment

In great demand. The latest creation are "Joe" blue jeans, cut according to the latest patterns.

Mention should be also made of wool knitwear, fabrics, haberdashery, Morocco leather goods, etc.

COMTURIST — COSMETIC PRODUCTS. The rich range of cosmetic products consisting of traditional products like "Crocus" formula 2, which also includes massage cream, and "Pell Anar" was rounded off with deodorant perfumes and sprays — "Deodorant", "Cardinal" with four fragrances, the HO sprays, "Nalbalux", RB with chlorophyll, the "Violet", "Novo", "Super", "Sil", "Aur" soaps based upon natural essences of fir, lemon, mint, wild camomile, lilac, and other herbs. They are produced by the enterprises "Farmoc" of Cluj Napoca and "Mirac" of Bucharest. Shaving products like "Menon" — lotion, "Gidrol" — shaving foam and after shave lotion are offered for men. There are also shampoos of the "Drevil", "Wellapon" and "Crisan" ranges.

The specialists of the Comturist enterprise have also introduced, for the first time, a series of Romanian medical app-



competitions. Among the numerous types, Comturist places at your disposal: the "Dacia" 1300 cc range — types 210, 211, 212, 214, — ARO 101 with gearbox, Dacia 1300 Standard and 1300 Standard Sport, Dacia 1300 cc 214. For the new Dacia models you can get more information by dialing the following number: 114.51.00.

M. CONSTANTINESCU

REMEMBER!

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ROMANIA LITTORAL '88

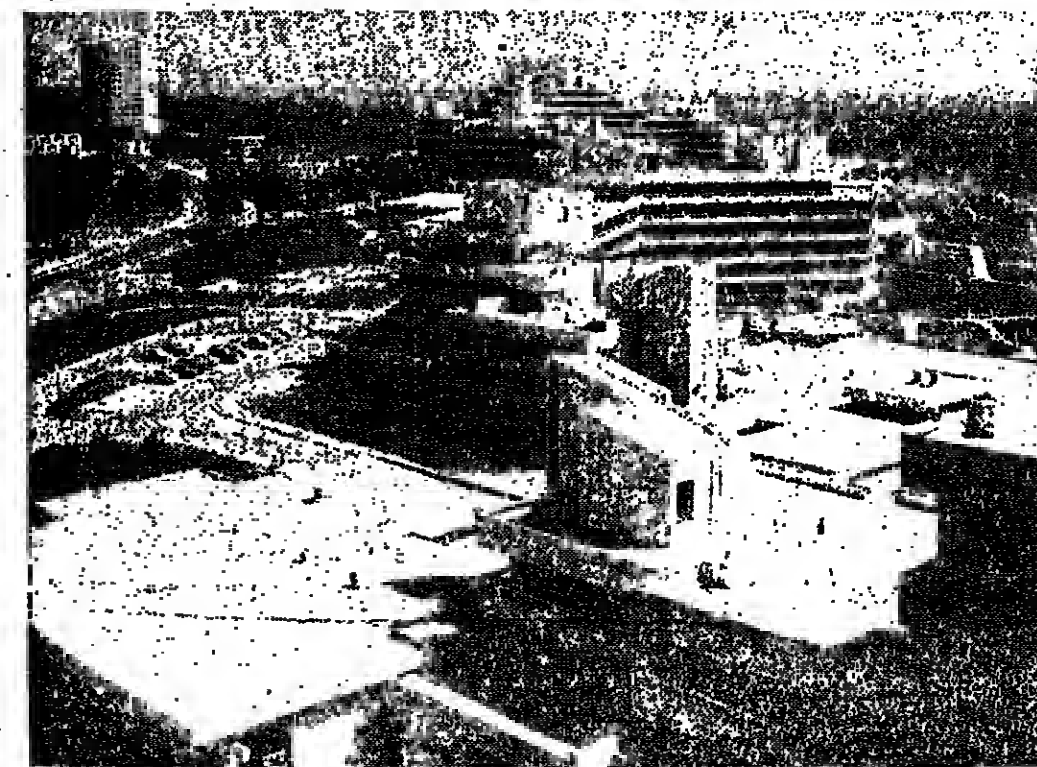
During any season the Romanian Black Sea coast is a source of health, its dowry consisting of:

- sapropelic mud
- lakes rich in mineral salts
- sea water
- mezothermal mineral water springs
- balneal cure centres of international renown
- recreation means of great diversity

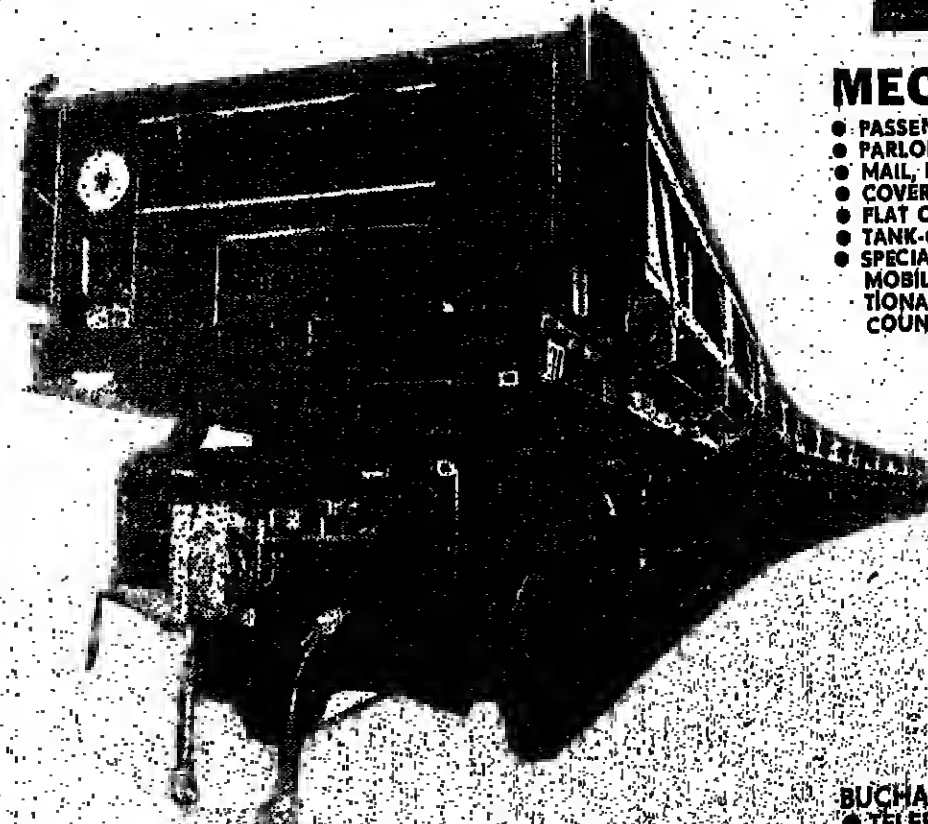
Foreign tourists, coming in large numbers to spend their vacations on the Black Sea coast do it not only for the advantage of a mild climate but also for other reasons. Here are some of them:

— very good accommodation and excellent food in elegant and comfortable hotels and restaurants, highly efficient natural factors for balneal treatment, balneal sanatorium with sophisticated medical equipment, multiple possibilities for organizing trips to the surroundings of the Romanian littoral as well as to the Bulgarian Black Sea coast.

Through the wide range of natural conditions, the technical equipment and modern treatments applied, therapy on the Black Sea coast offers good conditions for recovery, prophylaxis as well as treatment all the year round, in Eforie Nord, Mangalia and Neptun resorts.



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